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Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales. By JOSEPH FLETCHER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hon. Sec.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, present H.R.H. Prince Albert, 19th March, 1849. Continued from p. 176.]

Not only do we cultivate crime too much among the crowd of petty delinquents, kept under mutual instruction at the instance of the police courts, without any proper classification, and in the worst moral atmosphere, until tried a second time in the higher criminal courts, but the quality of the penalties ultimately inflicted is such as to produce only unfavourable effects upon that very character which is to return to the struggle of life at the greatest possible disadvantage, through being damaged in general reputation. I fear, too, that the "respectable" world, with all the wise caution which restrains it from "going to law," except under the gravest necessity, is too generally destitute of the wise charity which should induce it to refrain, as much as possible, from "sending to the law" those who have no property but a feeble character, which expires under the first breath of its severity. It is impossible, in this respect, to praise too highly the encouragement given by M. D. Hill, Esq., the Recorder of Birmingham, and other gentlemen connected with that borough, to a restoration of youthful offenders, under faithful caution and watchful surveillance, to the ordinary paths of industry, without their being first dragged through the contamination of a gaol. And though moral failures can never be treated lightly, or overlooked when once observed, yet how much more good, in cases of juvenile delinquency (even supposing existing confidence and present employment to be forfeited,) may be accomplished by a faithful charity than by an immediate invocation of the arm of the magistrate, is either too little known, or the duty of exercising it is most grievously unfelt. Nor are parents among the poorer classes, in their own moral imbecility, unwilling to look to the gaol for the tutelage of a refractory child, or filled with any other feeling than the satisfaction of asserted justice, when the victim of their own neglect is momentarily removed, by incarceration, from the possibility of annoying them. The interests of the whole community are, however, becoming too vitally hazarded, for these

mistaken complacencies to receive much longer any share of the public sympathy.

A comparison between these results and those presented by the criminal returns of neighbouring countries would be of the highest interest; but it would demand so many eliminations to bring the materials to be found under differing nomenclatures and classifications of crime to anything approaching a common basis, that it is impossible, on the present occasion, to enter upon so elaborate a task. The criminal tables of France are as yet published only up to 1846, in which year the number brought before the Cours d'Assises was 6,908, being less by 80 than in 1827; but, on the other hand, the numbers brought before the tribunals of correctional police, discharging the duties of our quarter sessions with some of those of petty sessions, was, at the latter date, 207,476, being an increase of 45,330 on the number in 1827, giving an increase of 27 per cent. on the experience of both sets of tribunals*. The increase in the English commitments to assizes and quarter sessions during the same twenty years (after deducting the "assaults" brought into account in the interim) was from 17,921 to 23,748, being one of nearly 33 per cent., or only 6 per cent. more than the increase in France, although the increase of population has been in a much greater ratio. Without the eliminations which it is impossible here to make, it would be vain to institute any comparison between the proportions of the accused to the population in the two countries. But it may be noticed that, in France as in England, there is always a vast proportion of petty delinquents under the ill schooling of the prisons; the sentences to imprisonment during 1846 being as follow:—

For less than six days	7,574	or 12·6 per cent.
For six days to one month	17,864	„ 29·8 „
For one month to six months	21,060	„ 35·1 „
For six months to one year	4,952	} „ 11·6 „
For one year	2,028	
For one to two years.....	4,325	} „ 9·1 „
For two to five years.....	1,122	
For five years.....	653	} „ 1·8 „
For five to ten years	375	
For ten years and upwards	29	
100·0		

A complete picture of the commitments in England and Wales is presented by Plate V., based on an average of the six years 1842-7, comprising periods both more and less favourable to the more, as compared with the less, instructed, and the more with the less manufacturing districts. As in the case of all such maps, it gives an *exaggerated* representation; because there is not so great a distinction between the several districts in regard to the positive amount of each element actually prevailing in them, as the tints (graduated merely to show the excess or deficiency above or below the average) would suggest. Nevertheless, the advantages of such representations completely overbalance their defects, which are really chargeable upon the

* *Compte Général de l'Administration de la Justice Criminelle en France, pendant l'année 1846.* Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, Août, 1848.

incapacity of the unpractised sight to recognise tints more finely graduated; and the present sketch will convey to the mind more rapidly and clearly than it could be telegraphed by any other means, that in Middlesex, for instance, there was, during this period, a relative excess beyond the average of 49.0 per cent. of commitments for criminal offences of whatever kind; while two western counties, containing the principal towns of the great vale of the Severn, are even in excess of the metropolitan, being no less than (Gloucestershire) 50.2 and (Worcestershire) 55.3 per cent. in excess, or 52.3 and 57.4 per cent. worse than the county of Surrey, which, comprising so large a portion of the Metropolis, contains, with Middlesex, the largest part of the town population of the valley of the Thames. In fact, Gloucestershire and Worcestershire form the central part of a region exceeding in most classes of crime, and comprising Warwickshire and Leicestershire to the north-east, Somersetshire to the south-west, and Herefordshire on the Welsh border; being, in fact, the counties which contain the richest of the midland and western plains and valleys, with a teeming population and great stores of mineral wealth.

From the southern part of this region, too, a dark shade, which we find reproduced in almost every branch of delinquency, extends over the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, marking especially those which have light domestic manufactures in the cottages of the poor, and attaining its darkest hue over Buckinghamshire. A medium tint occupies all the counties which lie between the Metropolis and the English Channel. And although a darker tint is carried northward, along the course of mining and manufacturing industry, in Stafford, Salop, Cheshire, and Lancashire, yet in one only does there occur a darker tint than that of the medium southern counties between London and the Channel. This one is Cheshire, which stands alone in its inky blackness in every moral characteristic, except in regard to instruction, in which, unhappily, it bears a more favourable tint than nearly all that surround it. Beyond some counties of more favourable hue, lie the Celtic regions of the west, whether to the north or south of the Bristol Channel, and the Scandinavian regions of the north, which are seen to present the same more favourable aspect, though widely differing in the degree of instruction which prevails in them. Nor does the greater concentration of the population in Cornwall, on the one hand, or in Durham and the West Riding on the other, produce any countervailing effect, which should induce us to attribute this result to the general *dispersion* of the population in these regions; seeing, likewise, that this is equally without any ameliorative effect in the more southern and eastern parts of the kingdom.

With these exceptions, it will nevertheless be obvious, in the comparison of Plates I. and V., that there is a very extensive though not exact coincidence of the tints which show the relative density of population and excess of crime, especially in the metropolitan and manufacturing counties; a coincidence which will appear no less marked in the summary Table I.

Between the Celtic populations on the west and the Scandinavian on the east, it must be confessed, on the experience of the six years thus brought to account, that the truly Saxon districts of the ancient

Mercia, East Anglia, and Essex, appear to a great disadvantage; and the men of Kent, Sussex, and Wessex, their next of kin, take but a secondary place. But a truce to ethnology. The general result, in other words, is, that out of the metropolis, the *excess* of crime is to be found almost wholly in the counties extending immediately to the north of it, from Somersetshire to Norfolk, comprised in the districts numbered I. and V., as those of the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties generally, distinguishing those which have light domestic manufactures and in those which form the *southern* part of district VIII., being that of the midland mining and manufacturing industry; viz., Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire, with which likewise ranks the more northern detached county of Chester. These, with the exception of Worcestershire, are not among the most ignorant counties of the group, nor are they those most characterised by having their industry carried on in factories. On the contrary, they are those which comprise the older seats of manufacturing industry, and are extensively pervaded by trades carried on in little detached shops, or even in the cottages of the poor, such as cloth and carpet weaving, nail and lock making, cotton, silk, and ribbon weaving, stocking and lace making, &c. This general distribution of crimes, obtained from the results of six years' calendars, appears generally to be reproduced in taking any portion of the period, or any class of offences.

A comparison with the Map (II.) of the proportionate amount of real property in each county, will show the general converse of what might have been hoped and expected, in the greater prevalence of crime where there is most real property in proportion to the population, or, in other words, most available means for its elevation; and the less amount of it in the regions of greatest poverty. The marked exceptions are in the manufacturing counties of Chester and Gloucester, having a large proportion of very poor and remotely located manufacturers, and in which poverty and crime are in equal excess; while they are in equal deficiency in the counties of Lincoln and Huntingdon, where there is no peculiar amount of instruction, but an excess of real property, and only a well-organized industry and comparatively well-ordered estates to account for the peculiarity.

Omitting from present consideration the northernmost manufacturing counties, and even Gloucestershire and Bedfordshire, which are encumbered with poor dispersed manufactures, it may fairly be asked whether the tints of this map of the real property, as compared with the population of the several counties, does not rudely portray the relative progress of the "manufacturing system" in the production of food, or, in other words, of the large-farm or large-husbandry system, by which a given population raises a larger *proportionate* and not less *positive* amount of produce from the soil which it cultivates, and which is therefore of higher value in proportion to the gross amount of that population. I believe that it does; and that this fact goes far to explain the likewise general coincidence between the excess of crime and the excess of real property in proportion to the population which is forced upon our attention by this comparison of the maps numbered II. and V., and with which the darker tints of the Map of Ignorance (IV.) exhibit a very general agreement (it may be,

both as a cause and a consequence), except in the Celtic districts of the west.

The practical resistance of the country or the people in these latter districts to any system of higher economy or better cultivation is as conspicuous on the map as it is on the face of the land itself; the regions occupied by the Celtic populations, forming a class apart, quite beyond all the others in the excess of their population in proportion to the assessable value of the soil which it cultivates. A reference again to Map V. shows that these regions are equally *under* the average in observed delinquency, and to Map IV., that they are equally in excess of ignorance; whence I am induced to draw the conclusion, to be tested by further experience, *that an ignorant people, engaged in rural industry, will exhibit a less amount of crime when that industry is organized on the plan of the small rather than of the large husbandry*, and, as a necessary corollary, from what has already been shown, *that the introduction of an improved economy into the organization of agricultural as of manufacturing labour, demands for its security and the general welfare a higher moral development among the whole population* than enabled society to exist in its ruder form. The like reasoning applies to the agricultural districts to the north of the Humber, in which we see that superiority of instruction has no effect in augmenting the amount of crime, at the same time that, combined with the native energy of the Scandinavian people, of which it is apparently a result, it is of great effect in augmenting the general standard of comfort.

It will be concluded, from the terms now employed, that, although looking with great solicitude to the organization of industry for the moral tendencies and phenomena associated with it, yet that I have no economical or legislative contrivance in store by which to accomplish the regeneration of a people. It is quite possible for a population of small proprietors to be mortgaged and sordid barbarians, or, in other words, in much the same condition that small tenants generally are; and we have little evidence to a high moral standard prevailing among such a people, though it forms the most pleasing dream of human existence to associate the simplicity of rural life with the refinement which, as yet, has belonged only to a much more elaborate form of society or a higher grade of well-being. There is much evidence, it is true, to the deficiency of offences against property among peasant proprietors, but the relative moral and physical force of the nations of which they form the basis, has yet to be demonstrated.

On the other hand, I can readily conceive of a large husbandry (to which large properties and large capitals are essential) forming simply that larger and more economical organization of labour which it is one of the greatest triumphs of civilization to bring about, and one of which the greater forces might reasonably be employed to the moral and physical elevation of every class employed in it, instead of being a system under which a large part of the labouring population, in lieu of being permanently attached to any one place or employer (as under the "hinding system" of the north), are kept in the most degrading alternation between the "union" and the farm, according to the weather, and paid wages or "relief" in proportion to the number in their family, like slaves, as they virtually are, without their employers being under

the responsibilities, or they under the control, of slavery. The large husbandry, I sincerely believe, presents the larger resources, not only for individual wealth but for collective power, and the advancement, under God's blessing, of Christian truth, a large measure of which is essential to its existence, because essential to the moral coherence of any society based upon it. The dawn of a Christian life in the hearts of a greater number of men (of which some intellectual culture is a necessary concomitant) would save a world of thought and trouble to philanthropists and statesmen, by enabling society to find out its own wants, and remedy them, at the door of the mansion, the farm, the factory, and the cottage, without an appeal to Parliament or the Home Office, for much more than a permissive authority. And already the cases are many in which it is demonstrated, in both town and country, that the great industrial re-organization in larger masses, which is the characteristic of the modern civilization of Great Britain pre-eminently, is by no means inconsistent with a commensurate moral advancement. Indeed, whatever may be the social defects of the large capital system of manufactures, they attach with no less force to the large-capital system of agriculture, and no more necessarily belong to the one than to the other. On the other hand, although the existing state of statistical evidence induces me to throw out the present theory as that which reconciles the greater proportion of the observed phenomena, I am bound to remind the reader that the relative *progress* in the amount of observed crime is almost universally greatest in those districts where its positive amount, on which I have here chiefly relied, is least. For this one may account in the Celtic districts of the west, by the increase of mining industry; but how it can be explained in Westmoreland and the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire I cannot tell, unless by some local circumstances, or the transitory influence of the construction of railways, with the details of which I am unacquainted.

The other two maps of "Influences" on the proportion of crime (III. and IV.) representing, respectively, the proportion of persons of independent means, and the proportion of instruction prevailing in each county and district, exhibit the general coincidence which has repeatedly been noticed in the figures which describe these two elements of our calculation. The most marked divergencies consist in the relative excess of ignorance, in Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and South Wales, and in the darkest tints of the absence of persons of independent means extending through the Midland and Northern Mining and Manufacturing Counties generally, while the darkest tints of ignorance go with those of crime, from the more southern of the Midland Manufacturing Counties, through the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, especially those with light domestic manufactures; Bedfordshire, like Monmouthshire, being peculiarly dark in both, and Staffordshire but little better. This general coincidence will frequently recur to our notice in an examination of the subjoined tables; and it will be well to observe, as an example of their use, that all four of the tests of moral influences now employed are seen to be on the side of the more instructed districts in the last column of Table I., while the dispersion of the population goes to the opposite side of least instruction, in comparing the most and the least instructed counties

of each district with each other, with the like inconstancy throughout; while the other three tests present a general coincidence, except in the comparison of the two medium columns of the least of the most instructed counties with the most of the least instructed, where the proportion of real property (always feeble on the side of instruction than the proportion of persons of independent means) changes sides. The like four first lines of Table II. gives not only the per centages found in this table, but the actual numbers upon which they are based compared with the calculated number which should be found on the average of all England and Wales to the like population. In Table III. will be found the per centages for each of the eight great districts into which the kingdom is divided for our present purpose, and for the more and less instructed portions of each, with the results of a comparison, the general features of which have already been described. It will here be seen that the excess of real property in proportion to the population nowhere ranks itself markedly with most instruction, except in the districts which are pervaded by manufactures, where it obviously results from the more instructed among the manufacturing counties, enjoying that position only through the proportion of manufactures in them being smaller than in the rest, and the figures being influenced by the general fact already pointed out, that *the agricultural are more instructed than the manufacturing districts in the same latitude*. The tables which give the actual numbers and the calculated averages for each county and district on which this table, again, is based, have already been printed*, together with a general review of the other material on which this third table is based. It is to that which is now subjoined, upon which Tables IV. and V. are constructed, and which supply the groundwork of all the later parts of Tables I. and II., that I would now chiefly advert.

After this survey, it will suffice to direct attention, not merely to the final columns of Table IX., but also to the abstract of them, by districts only, in Table V., § V, where it will be seen that, on the average of six years, the Metropolis was 35·5 per cent. in excess of commitments; the South Midland Agricultural Counties, with domestic manufactures, 25·9; the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, 11·6; and the great Midland Mining and Manufacturing region 4·2; while, on the other hand, the Southern Maritime and North Midland Agricultural Counties were 3·3 and 11·2 per cent. under the average respectively; and the Northern Scandinavian and Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties, 46·4 and 50·2 per cent. under the average respectively, though at the opposite extremes in regard to instruction. It is only two of the smallest districts, either, which show any mentionable balance in favour of the more as compared with the less instructed counties; and amidst the general results depicted in Tables I. and II., the only fair inference to be drawn from the aspect of the figures in the four top and in the bottom line, without further analysis and explanation would be, that instruction tends rather to foster than deter from crime, and that dispersion *alone* carries with it any marked deficiency of commitments.

* Journal of the Statistical Society of London, vol. x., p. 222, et seq.

Dividing the term of six years, upon which our general view of the distribution of crime is based, into two equal periods of three years each, we find not only the dissimilarity in its distribution at these several periods, already noticed, but a material difference in the general result as tried by the test of instruction. In the former period, upon which our first calculations were based, the balance was 9·1 per cent. in favour of the more as compared with the less instructed districts; in the latter 12·1 against them; while the balance against the more instructed, as compared with the less instructed counties of the several districts, is increased from 6·5 to 23·2 per cent., a greater dispersion of the population being the peculiar concomitant of these favourable balances, which show themselves on the same side and with the same accompaniment in every comparison between the most instructed counties of the most instructed districts, and any other of the four great divisions used in Table I.; and nowhere else, except in comparison of the least and most instructed counties of the least instructed districts, where the balance of dispersion is wanting to offer an explanation of it. In every other combination the excess of criminality is on the side of the greater ignorance, and especially in the comparison of the "means," instead of the "extremes," or the most of the least instructed with the least of the most instructed counties; as though we escaped, by this comparison, the influences of a superior police dealing with the congregation of larcenous offenders in the richer towns, which are found in the most instructed counties of the most instructed districts, and are the chief resort of professional vagrancy and of characters already damaged by petty delinquency.

In Table V., § II., 10, as elsewhere, it will be seen that it is the Celtic districts of the west which are especially operative in reducing the proportion of delinquency associated with the greater ignorance; and the Metropolitan, in augmenting that which is associated with a greater amount of instruction. The great Midland Mining and Manufacturing Districts and the North Midland Agricultural Counties nearest to them, though in excess of ignorance, are, however, under the average of criminal commitments in 1845-6-7, and the Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties exhibit the reverse, while the equal excess of ignorance and criminality in the South Midland Counties, and deficiency of both in the Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties, are as conspicuous as ever. The peculiar excess in Westmoreland (Table IX.) most probably results from a moving column of railway labourers, as perhaps does that in Cambridge and Huntingdon. No doubt will arise as to the validity of these results, which bear superficially such feeble evidence in favour of instruction, as measured by its vulgarest test; for they are based on a sufficient number of observations; and our first inquiry, therefore, is necessarily whether, if they are influenced by the *superior police* of the richer towns, acting upon the vagrant and delinquent offcasts of other places, making them their especial resort (as is presumable from the case of the Metropolis itself), this fact may not be demonstrated by an excess of *petty* delinquency observable in such localities, where the police will take cognizance of matters which, in remoter places, might altogether escape judicial investigation.

Table X. will answer this question by exhibiting the *residuary*

crime for each county and district, after the elimination of the more numerous but more petty offences, classed as simple larceny, assaults of all kinds, breach of the peace, and pound breach, for which no fewer than 12,912 commitments out of 20,698, were made on the average of the three years 1845-6-7, a proportion approaching to two-thirds, but not so great as in the three preceding years, when it was 9,347 out of 23,280.

In comparing the "extremes," or the most instructed counties of the most instructed districts, with the least of the least instructed, we find the former placed at a still further disadvantage, no less than 34·5 per cent. upon the general body of offences, comprising all the most serious; while, in comparing the "means" again, there is a similar excess on the side of most instruction, which is preserved in the comparison with the least instructed counties of the most instructed districts with the least of the least instructed, but lost in every other, with a general result of 30·4 per cent. against all the more instructed counties of the several districts, and of 20·6 per cent. against all the more instructed districts as compared with the rest.

It is the Metropolis, again, which is predominant in producing this aggravated result; for while the two metropolitan counties present an increase of 14·2 per cent. in the three years in the total number of commitments, they show one of no less than 20 per cent. on the general body of commitments, after the elimination of the numerous petty offences above described, and place the criminality of the Metropolis, regarded in this light, no less than 90 per cent. above the average of the kingdom at large; the only other portion which its excess permits to range above the average being the counties of Essex, Hertford, Bedford, and Bucks, which immediately encircle it on the north, and in the three latter of which light domestic manufactures prevail among the cottages of the agricultural poor; Herefordshire also appearing to peculiar disadvantage. The actual decrease in every district, except the Metropolitan, is, however, more marked than in the statement of the *total* commitments; so that the total decrease is greater upon the one-third which comprises all the graver offences (—16·7) than upon the two-thirds composed of the lighter (—13·2); the peculiar exceptions of excess being Dorsetshire, Huntingdonshire, Cornwall, and Cumberland. (Table V., § IV., 4; Table X.) This obvious culmination of crime in the Metropolis, and probably in other towns approaching it in character, in the most instructed parts of the kingdom, in a period like that under consideration, when it is undergoing a general decline in the kingdom at large, is well worthy of further investigation; seeming to indicate the progress of that wave of demoralization which appears to be heaved up from the worst regulated parts of the kingdom generally, at every new disturbance of the national industry. The general features of this abstract agree, it will be seen, with those of the abstract of all the commitments, excepting only that the excess of "residuary" crime in the Metropolis appears relatively to lower the proportion in the agricultural much more than in the manufacturing districts. Hence it is obvious that the excess of commitments in the localities of the highest instruction, or in the more populous places generally, does not accrue from the excess of cases of some lower class brought up by the *superior police*

of the richer towns, but is exhibited in the sum of offences generally, which are therefore in general excess in such localities.

The *quality* of the "residuary" crime, which we have been regarding separately, is not our present consideration. The more heinous offences included in it are so completely outnumbered by others of a lighter character, that the distribution of the whole merely proves the simple negative against the effects of superior police in swelling the numbers committed for the most numerous classes of minor offences. A subsequent analysis will show that the excess of the most heinous is invariably in the most ignorant districts; and we yet have to seek some evidence to prove whether the positive excess of commitments generally, in 1845-6-7, in the more instructed localities, do not accrue in great part from the excess of ignorance by which they are surrounded. The relative excess of the totally ignorant among the criminals, compared with the proportion signing the marriage register with marks, which is observed in such localities, bears some testimony to the truth of this surmise; which compels us to look with bated reliance at comparative statistics of crime and instruction in localities differing widely in industrial and social organization (Table V., § I. 4; § II. 11). In fact, our previous analysis of the education of criminals shows that the reading and writing test, which is alone universally available, is much too low to be a faithful index to the relative extent of *education*, though pointing in the right direction; and here we find that *the culminating place of crime is, in all probability, not its birth-place*; for such appears to me to be the only satisfactory explanation of the discrepancies which are so obvious in Table I.; and if this be a general law, the gross results of the criminal calendars *afford an index to the relative moral character of the population in each district, which is so imperfect as to be almost valueless, until the town influences have been eliminated*.

But what statistical ground is there, it may be asked, for presuming the existence of such a set of influences, distinct from those associated with the tests of instruction, &c., already brought to account? This ground will readily be found by a reference to Table I., in which it will be seen that, while every decisive evidence of the greater dispersion of the population draws with it a marked balance of favourable evidence to the moral character of that population, from *those portions of the criminal calendars* in which vagrant delinquency appears to be attracted by the hope of plunder, or of sharing in mistaken bounty, to the richer localities of higher instruction; yet those sections of the criminal calendars which contain the offences least liable to influence by such migration of the weak or the depraved, and every other moral evidence to the character of the fixed population here brought to account, give a balance no less marked in favour of every locality possessed of superior instruction (generally allied with a greater number of persons of independent means), *whatever the amount of concentration or dispersion* in the population at large. Thus, regarding the *gross* results of the criminal calendars, it will be seen that where, as in comparing the least and most instructed counties of the least instructed districts, there is no great preponderance of dispersion on either side; there the excess in the criminal calendars is much less, though still against the most instructed counties, through *town in-*

fluences, as a glance at the names of the counties will at once suggest. On the other hand, when the preponderance of the other indices to moral *influences* is smallest, there the disturbance occurs, not in the testimony afforded by the gross results of the criminal calendars, but in the *other* indices to moral *results* of which are therefore demonstrated to have *a more sensitive relationship with these influences than the evidence supplied by the gross results of the criminal calendars*. The disturbance which does occur, and which is a valuable exception, proving the rule, arises from the excess of bastardy in a few of the northernmost, and of pauperism in a few of the southernmost counties, in spite of a relative superiority of instruction, and resulting, I believe, from rudeness of domestic education in the former, and a shattered industrial organization, through past poor-law maladministration, in the latter.

Obviously, therefore, there are influences at work to *assemble the demoralized* in the places of denser population in a relative proportion greater than to *breed an excess of demoralization*; since to the relative moral superiority of the less populous places there is no other statistical evidence whatever, but universally the contrary. Men do not acquire moral strength without the blessing of influences which they are just as likely to experience in towns as in villages; and this view of the subject should give us some reassurance, that though the present increase in our numbers may chiefly be in more compact masses than at any former period of our civilization, yet that fit provision of sanatory police and Christian education may render the inhabitants of the modern hives (with the superior means which their combined labour commands) no less vigorous in body and mind than their village ancestors, and certainly not less moral.

Thus, not only is the difference in the amount of *education*, worthy of the name, which prevails in different districts, much *greater* than that in the extension of *instruction*, indicated by the marriage registers; but the amount of *crime* which properly belongs to the more instructed, in so far as they are identical with the more populous localities, is much *less* than that indicated by the gross results of the criminal returns, and to an extent which is plainly, though but imperfectly, shown by the difference in dispersion between the crimes, which are those chiefly of the fixed population, and those which are more affected by the migratory habits of the dishonest.

This, alone, is sufficient to prove how false would be any inference against the *education* which is commonly associated with *instruction*, on the testimony only of the country-fed criminal calendars of the towns of wealth and genteel residence; the resort of vagrancy and the aim of depredation from every part of the empire, and not less from the remotest parts of Ireland than of Britain.

An improvement in our statistical tests would thus tell much in favour of the more instructed localities; but, in the mean time, it must be confessed that the rough general result of the experience of the criminal tribunals during the years 1845-6-7, being years less favourable to the criminal calendars of the more instructed districts than those of the three preceding years, on which our former calculations were based, is decidedly *against the more instructed districts*, unless, in our use of Table I., we throw out of present consideration the column of "the

most instructed counties of the most instructed districts," for the sake of escaping the influence of the Metropolis, which universally pervades it, and regard the column which represents the "least instructed counties of the most instructed districts" as the standard of higher instruction, by which to obtain the fairest comparison with the columns which represent the two lower sections into which the remainder of the kingdom is thrown. This is attended, it will be seen, with a complete reversal of the balance, which is then in favour of instruction; but, in both cases, it is accompanied by a relatively greater dispersion of the population, the effect of which we have just shown to be great, and we know not precisely how great, in reducing the numbers locally detected in overt offences against the laws.

Omitting, then, the column of the "most instructed counties of the most instructed districts," every comparison of the other three columns of Table I., even on the gross results of the criminal calendars, is markedly in favour always of the localities of superior instruction, except in the comparison of the less and more instructed counties of the least instructed districts, in which there is a balance on the opposite side, arising, partly, out of the like town influences, which are yet more markedly felt where the Metropolis is included, and partly from their comprising a considerable non-manufacturing population of relatively higher instruction, together with a large scattered manufacturing population of the lowest character. On the other hand, although the gross sum of the commitments in this case, and in every comparison of the column of highest instruction with the others yields a balance, like that in the present comparison, against the higher instruction, yet it will be seen that this does not prevail throughout every class of commitments, but only in the offences against property without violence (forming, it is true, no less than *four-fifths* of the whole number), and in the "assaults," including those on police-officers in the execution of their duty, which comprise nearly *one-fourth of the remainder*. The more serious offences against the person, offences against property committed with violence, and malicious offences against property, are all in excess in the more ignorant districts throughout, whether of more or less density of population, except only where the Metropolis turns the balance in the fourth and sixth comparison of the more serious offences against the person.

As a whole, however, in spite of the "town influences" tending to the aggregation of crime in some of the most instructed localities, it will thus be seen that the *excess of the more heinous and brutal, and those which are least affected by migration of the depraved, is always on the side of the greater ignorance*, and that it is the positive amount, quite as much as the proportionate excess of the minor classes of offences, which throws so marked a balance of the gross commitments to the opposite side. The excess of the worst crimes is, therefore, with the more dispersed as well as the more ignorant populations; and an analogous result is found in France as well as in England, in the proportion of absolute ignorance being always greater among those arraigned for offences against the person than among those arraigned for offences against property. So, also, under the head of forgery and offences against the currency, every comparison is in favour of superior instruction, except where the metropolis comes into the account.

On the side of the greater instruction will also be found every favourable balance regarding riot, breach of the peace, and pound breach, except where one is thrown over to the opposite side by the like influence in the sixth comparison; and the same is seen concerning offences against the game laws, except where the most instructed part of each several district overbears the least instructed in this branch of criminality, as though it were under the temptation of convenient town markets for its produce; a like partial preponderance of town influences appearing opposite to miscellaneous offences, though the final balance in this, as in all the other cases above mentioned, is in favour of the regions of greater instruction. It is needless here to quote all the figures which show the results of these comparisons, because they are far more intelligible in the places which they occupy in Table I., where they bear irrefragable evidence to the preponderance of the more heinous and less migratory forms of offence in the more ignorant districts, and give fair ground to the presumption, therefore, that much of that which graduates and culminates in the more instructed town localities is derived from the same source; and that the superior education with which superior instruction is generally associated in this country is warring against them in both, and with no mean success, when all the town influences combined can bring geographically to the side of the greater instruction, in the kingdom at large, a positive excess only of the offences of comparatively minor character.

This general result is exhibited with greatest completeness and consistency in that re-classification of the commitments under three principal heads, which it has been my final aim throughout to bring distinctly before the reader*. In the gravest class, that of "serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property," it will be seen that the balance in 1845-6-7 is 12·4 per cent. on the side of the *most* instructed, as compared with the least instructed districts, and 11·8 on the side of the *most* as compared with the least instructed counties of each district; and of 15·8 on the side of the most instructed counties of the most instructed districts, as compared with the least of the least instructed; every comparison of these various sections giving the balance on the same side, except where the influence of the Metropolis throws it, in one case, in favour of the least instructed counties of the most instructed districts, as compared with the most instructed of the same. Regarding only the three comparisons into which the metropolis does not enter, it will be seen that the balance on the side of the greater instruction is in nearly exact proportion to its excess, and that of the persons of independent means, whatever the proportion of real property or the dispersion of the population, and that the like gradation of diminishing difference in instruction is seen in the other three comparisons, in which the influence of the Metropolis finally turns the balance in one instance; and this result even does not appear from the experience of the three preceding years. In fact they here present the like balance on the opposite side, in their universally stronger testimony against the remoter and more ignorant districts during "bad times;" the balance against

* See General Results as depicted at base of Table I., and in Maps VI. and VII.

the least instructed as compared with the most instructed districts being 26·3 per cent., and against the least as compared with the most instructed counties of the several districts 19·0 per cent.; with the result, upon the average of the whole six years, which represents perhaps a normal condition of things, of 19·9 per cent. in the former, and 15·6 per cent. in the latter, against the localities of least instruction. A comparison of the lines which describe the dispersion of the population, the extent of ignorance, and the prevalence of those more heinous crimes through each of the columns of Table I., will show throughout the effect of both sets of influences upon the result now under consideration, in which, however, the latter predominates, almost as completely as the former does in the general mass of offences against property.

A glance at this testimony conveys to the mind results which may have been surmised, but cannot before have been demonstrated. It *proves* the influence antagonist to crime arising from the education generally associated with instruction, even measured by its lowest tests, in this country. On the other hand, it shows a contrary, though not predominant, tendency to excess of crime with the closer aggregation of the people. Is the effect of aggregation, then, as here exhibited, like that of education, one pervading the mass of society, and operating through its whole moral frame; or is it merely the result of a migration of the depraved towards concealment and indulgence amidst the crowds of cities? Probably it is a complex result, which improved criminal records will alone enable us to analyse. But if the aggregation in cities were productive of even the greater part of these effects, through a general depravation, it should show itself in the *quality* as well as in the quantity of the commitments, while, on the contrary, the intensity of this effect increases on approaching, not the graver but the medium or lighter forms of offence, which are obviously more affected by the migration of the delinquent than the crimes of darker dye. Migration having an obviously great influence in the one case, it is but reasonable to recognise its effect to a smaller extent (and the whole effect is smaller) in the other; the rather, since we see that, after eliminating the districts most influenced by towns, mere remoteness has no all-pervading influence in reducing the proportion of commitments.

For the reasons already stated, the malicious offences against property have been included with the graver offences against the person; but they are not so numerous a class as to have any *overpowering* influence on the general results, being only 164 to 842, making a total of 1,006, which represents thrice that number of observations, being an average of the commitments of the three years 1845-6-7, which, in Tables IX. and V., are compared with the average in the three preceding years, 1842-3-4, amounting to 1,217. Between the two periods, therefore, there has been a decline, in the three years, of 17·3 per cent., pervading, more or less, every part of the kingdom, except the Metropolitan Counties, in which there has been a positive increase of 6·4 per cent. The general coincidence of the results in the two periods, after the requisite allowance for the influence of the "times," will show that our map (VI.), based upon the experience of the whole six years, must convey a very fair repre-

sentation of the present tendency to these graver forms of offence in the several localities.

In every district and sub-district, the balance in the whole six years is seen to be universally favourable to the superior instruction, except under the town influences of the Metropolitan Counties, including Kent under this denomination, for the moment. The darkest region of all, as in most other respects, is that of the South Midland Agricultural Counties, with domestic manufactures, and next to them the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties generally. In this map will be seen the general prevalence of a dark shade of crime as of ignorance over the intensely Saxon population extending from Dorsetshire to Norfolk, although, in several counties the hue is relieved, as in Berks, where there is a great excess of resident persons of independent means, and in Huntingdonshire, where there is a great excess of real property in proportion to the population. The great Midland and Northern Mining and Manufacturing Counties are but little in excess of this class of crime; thanks chiefly to the favourable influence of the West Riding, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire; for while Lancashire and Warwickshire are near the average, all the rest are in excess, being the counties of Cheshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Leicestershire, and Gloucestershire, the social position and character of a part of whose population, connected with dispersed manufactures, has called repeatedly for remark. The greatest exception to the coincidence of ignorance with crime of this darker dye is presented by the Western and Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties, with the exception of South Wales; though above these, as a whole, stand the North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties, together with the Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties, amidst which is projected a darker tint wherever manufacturing industry, accompanied by greater ignorance, prevails. None of the more instructed districts, indeed not even the Metropolitan, are above the average in this class of commitments, in which the whole excess lies in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural, with the few manufacturing counties above mentioned.

Regarding the serious offences against the person, and the malicious offences against property separately, as set forth in Tables II., VI., and VII., (§ III., 8.) we find that while the Western Celtic Counties preserve throughout their relative superiority, the great excess of criminality in the Eastern and Southern Agricultural Counties arises from malicious offences against property, running into marked excess wherever ignorance is the greatest. Turning from these to the Northern Agricultural Mining and Manufacturing Counties, where the proportion of such offences is altogether markedly beneath the average, we find them in comparative excess in the *most* instructed counties. This seeming contradiction is at once reconciled by supposing such offences to be connected, as I fear they are, with defective organization, instruction, and good feeling among the lowest classes of unskilled labourers, whether of the workshops of the north or the fields of the south.

It is true that the gross number of such offences in the whole six years is small, amounting only to 1,371, and therefore that the averages of the *individual* counties for three years will be liable to considerable

disturbance, which may be called "accidental;" yet it will nevertheless be perceived, in perfect agreement with this view, that the relative excess northward invariably occurs where there is a prevalence of the lowest forms of *dispersed* manufacturing industry, as in Cheshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Leicestershire; while there is, on the other hand, a marked decrease of the proportion, not only in the purely agricultural counties of the north, but also wherever the operatives are directly associated with a large fixed capital of the employer in the manufacturing districts, as in Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, a result which must be indicative of a remarkable social progress, to the minds of those who can remember the Luddite disturbances of the early part of the present century, for it is hence obvious that it is not the *factory* districts but the *manufacturing districts of less concentrated industry*, in which there is now the most of the uneasiness which leads to such disorders, though not to the extent observed in the agricultural districts which were most demoralized under the old system of poor-law management, and have not yet recovered from the social obliquities which it entailed.

The general result, it will be seen in Table I. is, that the malicious offences against property are in excess throughout, in nearly exact ratio to the combined ignorance and concentration of the people in the four great territorial divisions there adopted, and that nearly the same result would appear in regard to the more serious offences against the person, but for the influence of the Metropolis. Still there is a final balance of 3·1 per cent. in favour of the most as compared with the least instructed districts, and of 6·2 in favour of the most as compared with the least instructed counties of the several districts, even in this latter class of offences, on the experience of the three years least favourable to the town populations, and of 62·1 and 41·1 per cent. respectively, in the former class. The decline in malicious offences against property, in the three years from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7, was no less than 35·7 per cent., observed throughout every district except the Metropolitan and the Northern Agricultural and Mining, where there was an increase. The decline in the more serious offences against the person, in the same lapse of time, was 12·4 per cent., and it is observable in every district except the Metropolitan, though not in equal degree; the most remarkable decline being in the South Midland Agricultural Counties, with domestic manufactures (31·8 per cent.), and the North Midland Agricultural Counties (26·1 per cent.). Including the "assaults," which exceed in number every other form of offence against the person, the decline in the total of offences against the person has been only 10·3 per cent., owing to the excessive increase of no less than 15·3 per cent. in the Metropolitan Counties. Amidst the general decline, there are a few cases of very peculiar excess, probably resulting from the presence of a moving column of railway labourers, as in Westmoreland and Dorset. Including the *assaults*, the influence of the Metropolis causes an *unfavourable* balance of 25·3 per cent. of offences against the person to the side of the districts of most instruction, and of 23·2 per cent. to that of the counties of most instruction in the several districts.

It will be seen that the groups of facts (always, however, thrice

the number which appear in the tables, because representing an average of three years) are not, in the subordinate class of "malicious offences against property," and in some others which hereafter occur, of such magnitude in the several counties, and principally the smaller, as to elevate the results in such smaller divisions, from an occasional appearance of excess which may be accidental: but they have been calculated throughout, not only for the sake of uniformity, but also for the sake of being recombined in districts, sub-districts, and other groups, sufficient to supply a basis, which, though varying, will always suffice to give credit to any law which the facts may shadow forth, though they will not exactly define its limits. It did not appear necessary to pursue the treble calculation for each average of three years, and for that of the whole six, in each subordinate class of commitments, after having given it for the great classes; but only to run forward with the latest portion of the evidence over the whole field, for the sake of detecting any minor laws of coincidence, and gathering material for hypotheses hereafter to be solved by further investigation in the direction which its nature should indicate. Wherever the lower ground of the smaller counties is not safe, the reader, seeing the actual numbers as well as the calculated, will refrain from descending to it, or throwing the whole numbers of the actual commitments for the two periods together, will obtain the calculated number for the former with the aid of the tables subjoined, and thus deduce a percentage upon the experience of all six years combined. I have added Map VI., however, which represents the commitments for the more serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property during only three years, 1845-7, to compare with Map VI*., which represents the same for the whole six years, 1842-7, and thus to show, after due allowance for the actual differences made by the change of "times," upon how small a basis of observation the general distribution of moral phenomena may be safely presumed.

The commitments for offences against property, on the other hand, are so numerous and form so preponderating a mass of the whole of the commitments, at the same time that they present a basis of an extent more than sufficient to overpower any accidental influences in the results, that it is unnecessary to give any map of them, for 1842-7, in addition to that (Plate V.) of the commitments generally, with the shading of which it would wholly agree. I have, therefore, given one of the three later years only, representing the period most favourable to the ruder districts, and the small extent to which it differs from the preceding, in spite of the diminution of its basis, and the entire change of time, will afford every further evidence that could be desired of the sufficiency of the facts upon which the present reasoning is based, and the slowness to change in the laws of moral coincidence which we are investigating. The accompanying table of the offences against property in the three periods, 1842-4, 1845-7, and 1842-7, will yet further illustrate this point.

Commitments in England and Wales for all Offences against Property, excepting only the "Malicious:" 1842-1847.

For the whole numbers see the large Table, VII.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.			Counties in the order of their per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. below and above the Average.		
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-47.		1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-47.
32. Bedford....	+22·7	+13·0	+18·1	1. Cumberland....	-69·6	-60·3	-65·3
29. Berks....	+11·6	+17·8	+14·5	2. North Wales....	-62·2	-60·0	-61·0
40. Bucks....	+23·8	+43·5	+33·0	3. Durham....	-56·3	-62·4	-59·3
21. Cambridge....	-5·4	-6·5	-5·9	4. South Wales....	-59·3	-57·6	-58·5
35. Chester....	+30·4	+10·6	+21·0	5. Westmoreland....	-68·9	-39·3	-55·4
6. Cornwall....	-57·0	-50·0	-53·7	6. Cornwall....	-57·0	-50·0	-53·7
1. Cumberland....	-69·6	-60·3	-65·3	7. Northumberland....	-45·6	-62·0	-53·3
8. Derby....	-37·1	-49·8	-43·1	8. Derby....	-37·1	-49·8	-43·1
16. Devon....	-23·8	-4·1	-14·6	9. York, North Riding	-26·2	-40·2	-32·9
18. Dorset....	-15·7	+1·0	-7·9	10. „ West Riding	-26·2	-40·0	-32·8
3. Durham....	-66·3	-62·4	-59·3	11. „ East Riding	-26·2	-39·9	-32·7
36. Essex....	+20·8	+21·7	+21·2	12. Lincoln....	-16·1	-23·7	-19·7
44. Gloucester....	+65·1	+56·2	+60·9	13. Hunts....	-30·9	-5·7	-19·1
37. Hereford....	+28·8	+13·8	+21·9	14. Monmouth....	-17·8	-19·4	-18·6
13. Herts....	+20·5	+18·3	+19·5	15. Nottingham....	-14·2	-17·0	-15·5
33. Hunts....	-30·9	+5·7	-19·1	16. Devon....	-23·8	-4·1	-14·6
24. Kent....	+5·6	-1·3	+2·3	17. Northampton....	-15·4	-10·9	-13·3
25. Lancaster....	+7·5	-2·2	+2·8	18. Dorset....	-15·7	+1·0	-7·9
38. Leicester....	+41·5	+7·3	+25·4	19. Rutland....	-4·9	-10·9	-7·7
12. Lincoln....	-16·1	-23·7	-19·7	20. Salop....	+14·4	-29·6	-6·0
42. Middlesex....	+30·8	+71·4	+50·0	21. Cambridge....	-5·4	-6·5	-5·9
14. Monmouth....	-17·8	-19·4	-18·6	22. Stafford....	+9·3	-7·8	+1·1
34. Norfolk....	+19·3	+12·2	+20·3	23. Sussex....	-3	+4·7	+2·0
17. Northampton....	-15·4	-10·9	-13·3	24. Kent....	+5·6	-1·3	+2·3
7. Northumberland....	-45·6	-62·0	-53·3	25. Lancaster....	+7·5	-2·2	+2·8
15. Nottingham....	-14·2	-17·0	-15·5	26. Surrey....	-11·1	+13·7	+6·1
31. Oxford....	+14·7	+18·6	+16·5	27. Southampton....	-1·3	+22·2	+9·6
19. Rutland....	-4·9	-10·9	-7·7	28. Suffolk....	+16·1	+2·8	+9·9
20. Salop....	+14·4	-29·6	-6·0	29. Berks....	+11·6	+17·8	+14·5
39. Somerset....	+39·7	+18·6	+29·9	30. Wilts....	+14·8	+17·4	+15·9
27. Southampton....	-1·3	+22·2	+9·6	31. Oxford....	+14·7	+18·6	+16·5
22. Stafford....	+9·3	-7·8	+1·1	32. Bedford....	+22·7	+13·0	+18·1
28. Suffolk....	+16·1	+2·8	+9·9	33. Herts....	+20·5	+18·3	+19·5
26. Surrey....	-11·1	+13·7	+6·1	34. Norfolk....	+19·3	+21·7	+20·3
23. Sussex....	-3	+4·7	+2·0	35. Chester....	+30·4	+10·6	+21·0
41. Warwick....	+44·2	+34·4	+39·5	36. Essex....	+20·8	+21·7	+21·2
5. Westmoreland....	-68·9	-40·2	-55·4	37. Hereford....	+28·8	+13·8	+21·9
30. Wilts....	+14·8	+17·4	+15·9	38. Leicester....	+41·5	+7·3	+25·4
43. Worcester....	+60·2	+57·9	+59·1	39. Somerset....	+39·7	+18·6	+29·9
11. York, East Riding	-26·2	-39·9	-32·7	40. Bucks....	+23·8	+43·5	+33·0
9. „ North Riding	-26·2	-40·2	-32·9	41. Warwick....	+44·2	+34·4	+39·5
10. „ West Riding	-26·2	-40·0	-32·8	42. Middlesex....	+30·8	+71·4	+50·0
2. North Wales....	-62·2	-60·0	-61·0	43. Worcester....	+60·2	+57·9	+59·1
4. South Wales....	-59·3	-57·6	-58·5	44. Gloucester....	+65·1	+56·2	+60·9

A glance at the map of the *Offences against Property*, excepting only the "malicious" (Plate VII.), suffices to show the universal superiority of the *instructed* north, except where the lower forms of dispersed manufacturing industry most prevail; and likewise of the

uninstructed west, where the whole Celtic population claims again a yet more favourable shade. Nearly the same general darkness extends from south-west to north-east, across the southern part of the island (with its deepest tints on Buckinghamshire and Middlesex), that is observable in the preceding map (VI*.); Gloucestershire also shares it with Worcestershire in the west; and these two counties, in the general map of commitments, stand isolated in their excess, as Cheshire does more to the north, though the latter ranks higher in instruction. Hampshire stands peculiarly high in this class of offences, owing, undoubtedly, to the low population about its arsenals, on the one hand, and its forests on the other. The decrease in this class of crime in the three years has been 10·5 per cent. Indeed, the decrease approaches or exceeds twice this amount in every district but the Celtic and the Southern Maritime Counties, where it is, nevertheless, observable; and in the Metropolitan Counties, where, on the contrary, there is a positive increase of 16·2 per cent. The decrease is most marked in the Northern and North Midland Agricultural Counties, perhaps because nearest connected with the great seats of trade, which show a nearly equal decrease. Excepting the metropolis, the only districts exceedingly above the average in this as in the preceding class of crime, are the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, especially those with the light domestic manufactures, which are equal to or exceed the Celtic in ignorance. But wherever the Metropolis is brought into account the general result is a favourable balance on the side of ignorance. No fewer than 18,217 commitments being included under the present head, out of a total of 20,698 commitments, being the average of the years 1845-6-7, the distribution of this large class is virtually identical with the distribution of the whole; and the extension of our view to the commitments of this class for the whole six years, as brought into the several districts and sub-districts in Table V., § IV. 2, offers no variation worthy of the least notice. Even comparing the commitments for 1842-3-4 with those of the three subsequent years, here brought to account, we shall find only the steady enunciation of that which has already been pointed out, viz., the relatively lower condition of the manufacturing and the contiguous districts in the worse "times" of the former years, and the relatively better condition of the Metropolitan Counties during that period, which permitted a final balance of 7·4 per cent. in favour of the more as compared with the less instructed districts, though there was one of 10·7 against the more as compared with the less instructed counties of the several districts. Indeed, throughout the lines which describe this class of offences in Table I., § IV. 2, there will be observed this same peculiar excess of commitments in the more as compared with the less instructed counties of the same districts, owing to the town influences; while in comparing the least instructed counties of the least with the least of the most instructed districts, we find but a small balance, drawn over by the combined influences of dispersion and education, to the side of most instruction. In the next comparison of the most instructed counties of the most instructed districts with the most of the least, the effect is nearly the same, although the influence of excessive dispersion changes sides.

Distinguishing among the different classes of offences against pro-

perty, we see that all the excess above the average of those *committed with violence* belongs to the least instructed districts, especially the South Midland Agricultural Counties, with domestic manufactures, pervading all of them, except the Celtic, which are altogether much below the average, with Wales much lower than Cornwall, a result the more remarkable because triumphing over a positive increase of 20 per cent., arising from South Wales and Monmouthshire, in the course of the three years 1845-6-7, during which the general decline pervading every other region has been no less than 28·7 per cent.; rising in the Midland Mining and Manufacturing District to 38·6, and in those contiguous to it to 35 and 33·2 per cent. respectively. The balance is here (Table I., § III. 4) invariably on the side of most instruction, whatever the concentration or dispersion of the population, and though Cumberland exhibits an excessive increase, it is evidently the result of temporary circumstances, as of railway work. The Agricultural Counties, with domestic manufactures, immediately to the north of London, are no less than 55·5 per cent. above the average in this class of crime; and next to them their neighbour counties of the Eastern and South Midland Agricultural Districts (12·8), to which succeed the Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Districts (8·4), Worcestershire and Warwickshire being pre-eminently the worst, Derbyshire and Staffordshire much under the average of commitments, and Nottinghamshire likewise decidedly under it.

From the much greater fluctuation in this class of offences with the state of the national industry, and from its distribution, it is equally obvious that we have in it the form in which the rude as well as unprincipled seek to relieve their necessities, and perhaps first make their entry into a career of depredation which is continued on a more central scene, when the want of employment which gave occasion to the first crime has long ceased. The inferior rate of increase in mere larceny indicates that many of those guilty of greater violence have not graduated through that inferior form of delinquency. It is probable, therefore, that the great access to the ranks of desperate crime takes place at the periods of disordered trade; and that the remarkable comparative deficiency in the later years of crimes against property, committed with violence, arises from the diversion of those who would otherwise have been guilty, to some career of useful industry, to which it may be that few return who have once committed themselves, with companions, to the paths of violence.

It is singular to observe the general coincidence in the proportionate decline, and in the distribution of that decline, which occurs in the commitments for offences against property with violence, the malicious offences against property, and the offences against the currency, a coincidence which affords strong evidence to a common cause of temporary action impelling to channels of delinquency seemingly so diverse, and at the same time to the sufficiency of even our narrowest bases of facts, such as are here involved, to shadow forth a general law. In the Metropolis, only, was there any positive increase in these classes of offences, while they were so largely declining in the kingdom generally, and, above all, in the centres of manufacturing industry and the regions contiguous to them. The

want of agreement observed in the case of the Northern Mining and Manufacturing District, under the head of malicious offences against property, arises only from Northumberland, and appears to be connected with the last great collier strike. An observed decline of no less than one-third in these three important classes of offences in no more than three years, offers very strong suggestions as to at least one proximate cause of the rapid increase of crime. It is obviously that fluctuation of employment to which frequent allusion has been made, under an industrial organization, which, though of much higher economical power, is of weaker social influence than the simpler and ruder industry of primitive regions of small cultivators, such as those of the hill counties of Wales and the north of England. These have their fluctuations of seasons and prices, entailing a privation spread over the whole of the community, perhaps greater than the aggregate loss in "bad times" in more highly organized industry; but the social relations are more equal and permanent, though the general condition of life is much lower, and the fluctuations in the progress of crime and its positive amount are much less. It is here, I think, that we attain to another statistical evidence of the want of a higher moral vigour to meet the exigencies of the higher industrial organization, in itself an undoubted benefit, which it has been the passion of the last half-century to develope.

Out of the average of 18,217 commitments for offences against property, no less than 16,245 are for the *offences against property without violence*, the balance of which, under the operation of town influences, is invariably against the more educated localities, in Table I., except in the second and third comparison, where the dispersion of the population is also largely in favour of them, and may claim the result which, even here, is least favourably declared where the indices to favourable influences are the strongest. The balance is 13·7 per cent. against the most instructed as compared with the least instructed districts, and precisely double that amount, or 27·0 per cent., against the most as compared with the least instructed counties of the several districts; the greater excess against the more instructed localities in the latter case pervading each of the two subordinate classes under this head, and especially the class of simple larceny. It is obvious, therefore, from this pertinacious declaration of the lesser crime against such localities, that, at the source of their better influences, there is also one (it is reasonable to suppose not of active corruption, but) of active attraction for the more petty delinquents of the surrounding districts. Explanations of this result are easily found in the indiscreet administration of private alms in addition to the temptations which are otherwise offered by the places of wealthiest residence, and of the operation of which in changing the geographical distribution of offenders, irrespective of the real moral character of the several localities, other evidence will hereafter appear. An indirect one, indeed, is here supplied by the absence of recoil in the numbers committed for larceny from the person, almost peculiarly a *town* offence, contemporaneously with a general decline in larceny, as may be observed in the table of commitments for each class of offences, which has already been given for six years, with which that of the eight preceding agrees. It is in the Metropolis that this class chiefly flourishes, and the

Metropolitan Counties appear thus to collect and retain to the end of their career the most adept of the vagrants gradually assembled, the more favoured localities in the provinces.

The distribution of the *decline* during three years in the commitments for offences against property without violence, though the extent is less (only 7·9 per cent.), is seen to agree in the main with that of the decline in the three other classes, which has just been described. The positive increase of 18·5 per cent. in the metropolis is more than counterbalanced by an excessive decrease of from 15 to 20 per cent. in the Mining and Manufacturing Districts, equalled by that in the Northern Agricultural and Mining Districts, when the simple larcenies are eliminated, and in the counties immediately to the north of London, with a peculiar decline of 24·9 per cent. in the North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties, as though they, in a worse time, had equally felt the want of demand for labour, with less powers of repression from evil courses; to the aggregate of detected indulgence of which a very unfrequent vagrancy from the manufacturing districts even might have contributed, though, generally, the tide will be setting in the opposite direction. Taking the simple larcenies separately, the distribution of the decline varies in no mentionable degree, for they form 11,606 out of the 16,245, which is the average yearly number of commitments for all offences against property without violence; but the increase in the Metropolitan Counties is seen to be not one-third what it is on the remainder of the commitments under this head (9·7 to 33·2), which is under the especial influence of larceny from the person and larceny by servants; and it will be gathered from the table of classified commitments for each of the last six years, that these, with "misdemeanours with intent to steal," are the only heads under which any mentionable increase arises. Thus it is obvious that the more serious forms of larceny, as approaching the higher walks of crime, are more cosmopolitan than the lower, and hence the balance of the general body of the graver, equally with the lighter, offences against property in the more instructed localities, merely through *town* influences, notwithstanding a comparative deficiency of the more serious offences against the person.

Hence, also, it arises that the Metropolitan Counties have only 29·2 per cent. above the average proportion of the positive number of commitments for simple larceny in 1845-6-7, though they have 134·6 per cent. of excess in those for "other offences against property without violence;" raising the excess, in both united, to 59·2. A nearly equal excess of simple larcenies (25·8 and 25·2 per cent.) is distributed throughout the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, whether with or without domestic manufactures, and half that excess (14·5) in the Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties, while the great Central Manufacturing and neighbouring Northern Agricultural Counties are a little under the average (3·0 and 8·6 per cent.); and the extreme north and extreme west, as usual, greatly under it (47·8 and 51·7 per cent.). In "other offences against property without violence," it is only the demoralized agricultural counties, with domestic manufactures, immediately to the north of London, which can assert a balance above the average, beside the overpowering influence of the Metropolitan Counties; the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties and

the Midland Mining and Manufacturing are not, however, markedly superior, but the Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties attain to a better position; and the North Midland Agricultural, as well as the extreme north and west, are markedly below the average in this class of commitments, which is the more worthy of observation, because it includes sheep and cattle stealing, and all the offences against exposed agricultural property.

The general distribution of *all* the commitments for offences against property without violence, resembles, of course, that of the predominant commitments for simple larceny, with the Metropolitan Counties relatively lowered, and the North Midland Agricultural Counties relatively raised, by the peculiarities in the distribution of the residuary class of commitments which have just been described. The increase in Hants, Devon, and Dorset in this class of crime may be in obedience to the influences which have produced the increase in the Metropolis, between 1842-3-4 and 1845-6-7; but that in Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Huntingdonshire appears, as already noticed under other heads, to be quite anomalous, and probably results from their being the theatre of railway works during the latter period. In the Midland Manufacturing Counties of most instruction, which have a great excess of this class of commitments as compared with those of least instruction, it is singular to observe that the excess of the most over the least instructed counties is nearly double in simple larceny what it is in other offences against property without violence; an excess of the lower forms of offence on the side of the higher instruction which bears statistical testimony to the fact upon which I have had repeatedly to dwell, but without such evidence, that they are the counties in which the *dispersed* manufactures more peculiarly prevail, and that the excess of these commitments arises more from the excessive ignorance and degradation of such populations than from *town* influences. The excess will equally be found to attach to the counties of this industrial character, whether relatively more or less instructed as a whole; for childhood in such districts, yet more than in the factory districts, is wholly passed in petty industrial offices, without either the intellectual or the industrial training which would fit the adult for the varied duties of civilized life. The excessive balance in simple larceny against the less instructed of the Southern Maritime Counties, arises chiefly from Hampshire, with its arsenal, its forest, and its wretched upland unions.

The coincidence in the amount and distribution of the *decrease* of the commitments for malicious offences against property, and for forgery and offences against the currency, together with those for offences against property with violence, between 1842-3-4 and 1845-6-7, has already been noticed, as likewise the distribution of the actual commitments under each of these heads except the last. Here, of course, the excess is so enormously with the Metropolis (to an extent of 130 out of the annual average of 356, producing 166·3 per cent. of excess above the average) that no other district presents a per centage above the average. The counties immediately to the north of the Metropolis, however, are but just under it, and therefore relatively in excess, compared with every other part of the kingdom; and next to them in criminality come the Midland Mining and Manu-

facturing, and then at a much longer distance, which would be greater but for Kent and Hants, the Southern Maritime Counties; while all the rest of the kingdom is equally deficient in this class of offences. It is Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire, which are again peculiarly influential in keeping down the relative position of the great Midland Districts of mines and manufactures. The general result, as to the distribution of the commitments for all offences against property is, necessarily, almost the same as that of the commitments for all offences against property without violence, which are 16,245 out of the total yearly average of 18,217, and just as nearly resembles that of the offences of all kinds against property, exclusive of the malicious, being 18,053 out of the same total, and furnishing the basis of the map contained in Plate VII. The result is the same general balance against the more instructed districts, and the same peculiar balance against the most instructed counties of the Midland Mining and Manufacturing Districts as compared with the least instructed, which has already been repeatedly noticed and explained. The balance is in favour of instruction only where instruction is associated with greater dispersion. In the Midland industrial region, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire, are still those chiefly in excess, and next to them Cheshire and Leicestershire.

In our third section of the final reclassification of commitments, that of *Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences*, it will be seen (Table I.) that the apparent balance against the most as compared with the least educated districts in 1845-6-7 is double that on the offences against property, or 25·1 per cent.; and against the most as compared with the least educated counties in each district, 29·4 per cent.; a balance which remains invariably on the same side, except when it is changed to the side of greater instruction, coincidentally with a greater dispersion of the population, when this is in great excess, but when it is not, though the balance be reduced, it is still against the most instructed localities. In Table V., § IV. 3, it will be seen, however, that in this class of offences, such is the excess of town influences, that the Metropolitan Counties are in excess no less than 81·3 per cent. above the average; and yet such is the disorderly character of the agricultural counties with domestic manufactures, immediately to the north of them, that they are also in excess no less than 42·6 per cent. above the average; while the Southern Maritime Counties are but just beneath it, and all the rest of the kingdom from 10 to 20 per cent. beneath it, except the North Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties 27·5, and the Northern Agricultural Counties 42·0 per cent. under the average; a superiority in which the Celtic Districts for once do not share, owing to their excess of petty disorders, under the name of riot, breach of the peace, and pound breach, notwithstanding the great reduction in the calendars of South Wales on the termination of the Rebecca riots.

In the three preceding years it will be seen that the excess of this class of disorders in the remoter, more ignorant, and more manufacturing districts throws the favourable balances in the concluding columns of Table I. to the opposite side, being that of greater instruction, to which they adhere in all the comparisons made in that table in which the Metropolitan Counties are not involved; and hence in

some part the telling effect of the gross commitments of that period against ignorance; the great Midland Mining and Manufacturing Districts having then an excess of 21·8 per cent. of this class of crime, though in the subsequent three years deficient in it to the extent of 12·7 per cent.; a difference much greater even than in the offences against property, which were 9·4 per cent. in excess in the former period, and 2·0 per cent. deficient in the latter.

The amalgamation of these two periods neutralizes both extremes, and gives that average condition upon which our map is based (Plate VIII). Table I., § IV. 3, shows little advantage on the side of either greater or less instruction, on the experience of the whole six years, until the town influences are eliminated, when the former will have universally the advantage; while in Table V., § IV. 3, it will simply appear that the Metropolis is generally in excess 44·7 per cent.; the Agricultural Counties, with domestic manufactures, to the north of it, 27·1 per cent., and the Midland Mining and Manufacturing Districts 7·8 per cent., while all the rest of the kingdom is about 20 per cent. in deficiency, except the Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties, which are upwards of 30 per cent. deficient.

Taking separately the assaults and assaults on police officers in the execution of their duty (numbering 984 out of an average of 1,638, based on thrice the number of observations), it appears that the decline upon the three years in them has been no more than 8·4 per cent., with a positive increase of 20·7 per cent. in the Metropolitan Counties, and no decline mentionably exceeding the small average, except in the districts *least influenced by manufacturing industry*, the Western Celtic, the South Midland and Eastern, the North Midland, and the Northern Agricultural Counties. These differences in the rate of decline are the more observable, because the distribution of the actual commitments for the assaults and for the miscellaneous offences combined much resembles the present, except for the peculiar excess in the former, shown by the Metropolis 133·4 per cent., and by the most instructed as compared with the least instructed counties in each district. (Tables IV., § III. 1, and V., § IV. 3.) The increase in the counties immediately to the north of the Metropolis is very marked; but that observable in Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cumberland, is, as under other heads, most probably the result of public works, employing a number of undomesticated or ill-domesticated labourers. The peculiar excess of 49·8 per cent. in the most as compared with the least instructed districts, and of 48·4 in the most as compared with the least instructed counties of each district, is obviously an effect in great measure of a superiority of police, taking cognizance of matters which elsewhere pass unobserved, and encountering the tide of vagrancy and disorder which sets towards the more civilized localities. The smallness of the decline (11·8 per cent.) under this head in those very regions of midland mining and manufacturing industry, in which the decline under the heads of riot, breach of the peace, and pound breach is no less than 37·7 per cent.; under that of poaching, 50·7 per cent., and under that of other miscellaneous offences, 84·2 per cent., offers a decisive testimony to this difference of police, and, at the same time, to the propriety of our amalgamation of the heads; for it is evident that offences of a similar character must be classed by the superior

police of one place under the name of assaults, and by the inferior police of another, in which the first apprehension is probably by the deputy parish constable, under the head of riot, breach of the peace, &c. The "other miscellaneous offences," it will be seen, are chiefly common misdemeanours, perjury, and keeping disorderly houses; for the others enumerated in the last section of the table of classified commitments for each of the years 1842-7 are not worthy of mention, either for their numerical influence or their liability to fluctuation; except only the head of riot, sedition, &c., which, after appearing in great force in the first of these years became extinct in 1844, and therefore contributes to the rapidity of the decline in the gross strength of the class, already very great, under each of its principal subordinate heads.

Exclusive of the head of riot connected with seditious proceedings, that of "riot, breach of the peace, and pound breach," embracing all common disturbances of the peace, is seen to have declined 37·5 per cent. in the three years 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7, and more than 50 per cent. in the regions bordering on the manufacturing counties of the north. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties, on the contrary, exhibit an increase through the influence of Devonshire, in which it is so excessive as to be obviously the result of some temporary and local congestion of the disorderly, probably over the construction of the South Devon Railway. This, however, will not explain the excess in Cornwall, which most probably has resulted from the unprosperous state of mining labour, and with that in North Wales, influenced by the construction of the North Wales Railway, makes an increase of 29·4 in the Celtic districts of the west generally. The greatest actual excess appears to be in the Celtic Districts, and in the counties of home manufactures immediately to the north of the Metropolitan, with the Midland Manufacturing and Southern Maritime Districts near the average, and all the rest of the kingdom, including the Metropolis, considerably below it.

The average of 322 is, however, when distributed among the several counties, too small to yield sound conclusions, respecting each separately, and much more one of 110, which is the number of persons annually brought before assizes and quarter sessions for offences against the game laws. This head was eliminated rather to show its weakness than its strength. A safe dependence, however, may be placed on its general results, which exhibit a decline of 32·6 per cent. in the three years, increasing to 50·7 per cent. in the great Midland Mining and Manufacturing District, to nearly the same in the contiguous northern counties, and to rather more in Wales, while there is a positive increase in the agricultural counties with domestic manufactures immediately to the north of the Metropolitan, which are peculiarly in excess, also in the number of commitments in proportion to the population, though not so much as the North Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, and not much more than the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties generally; while the greatest deficiency is in the Metropolitan, and next to that in the Celtic and Scandinavian Districts, and then in the Midland Mining and Manufacturing.

The other miscellaneous offences, presenting a yearly average of 221, show a general decline of 67·8 per cent. in the three years; increased to 84 per cent. throughout the Great Midland and Northern

Mining and Manufacturing District, and to 72·8 and 58·2 in the contiguous Northern, Eastern, and Midland Agricultural Counties, the rest of the kingdom also partaking in the decrease, except the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties. The general result under the head of "total miscellaneous offences," resembles in general character, though its features are more marked, that of the "assaults and miscellaneous offences," which sufficient ground has been shown for combining.

The general result is a decline of no less than 33·1 per cent. in the three years, extending to no less than 51·2 per cent. in the Great Midland Mining and Manufacturing region, and to nearly as much (47·3 and 42·5 per cent.) in the Northern and Midland Agricultural Counties contiguous to them; while in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties it has been only 26·4 per cent., in those with domestic manufactures only 20 per cent., in the Southern Maritime Counties only 7·3 per cent., and in the Metropolitan nothing, but, on the contrary, a stubborn refusal to yield in the shape of an increase of 0·4 per cent. The general coincidence of these per centages with that which has already been noticed among those which describe the progress of offences against property committed with violence, malicious offences against property, and offences against the currency, in the general excess of their decline with improved trade, and the peculiar excess of this decline exhibited in all the districts most influenced by mining and manufacturing industry, appears to establish a connexion among these several classes of disorder, suggesting the common tie, that they are all pot-house bred in the rude discontent of undisciplined idleness, which is in excess whenever the general industry experiences any serious interruption. It is obviously the combination of intemperance with idleness, which gives the peculiar excess observed under the head of assaults and miscellaneous offences, and the relationship now detected of degree as well as of character, points out that these are but a schooling for the graver infractions of the law, which are often a graduation into the ranks of professional crime on another scene; commencing (as the want of the like coincidences of excess in regard to simple larceny would indicate) rather in the intemperance than the distress of idleness, whether voluntary or through want of work.

It is obviously the result of the above mentioned differences of police and of the classification of offences, very nearly allied, that, in Table I., the balance of *assaults* 49·8 per cent. against the more as compared with the less instructed districts, while the balance of *riot* and breach of the peace is 40·4 per cent in favour of them; and that, in the comparison between the more and less instructed counties of the same districts, the difference is 48·4 per cent. against the former on the assaults, and only 11·1 in favour of them on the riots. The extreme difference which shows this fact in the strongest light is that, however, which occurs in the fourth comparison, between the most instructed counties of the least instructed districts and the most of the most, where the balance of the assaults is 57·1 per cent. against the most instructed localities, notwithstanding the greater dispersion of the inhabitants and that of riot 42·8 in favour of them; and that which occurs in the first comparison between the

extremes of instruction, where there appears a balance of 72·4 per cent. on one side and 36·6 on the other. In the final comparisons, poaching takes nearly the same position as riot; but there are peculiarities in the others resulting from the fact of the rural districts of the more instructed parts of the kingdom being just as bad in this respect as the more populous counties next beneath them in instruction, and worse than either the most ignorant or the most instructed; both groups which are more populous than either of the "means." Conversely, the "other miscellaneous offences" most predominate in the extremes, and especially under the town influences, geographically associated with the most instruction, where they are 50 per cent. in excess, while in the "means" they are nearly the same under the average, and, in the most ignorant localities of all, about the average. In fact, the only means of obtaining any consistent result from these kindred classes was obviously to throw them together into one body, composed, *for the most part*, of that sort of *nursing crime*, which springs from the like propensities, in various forms, and in different localities.

The annexed map (Plate VIII.) shows the dispersion of this "nursing crime," and a comparison of it with the others will be exceedingly instructive; for, with the map of the more serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property, it shows a want of consistency which would suggest serious doubts as to the sufficiency of the data for a sound conclusion, if the consistency of the results deduced from them, one with another, did not vouch for its security, and compel a search for local influences; which, indeed, will be found described at full length in a "return of the number of police constables in each county of England and Wales, under the Act of the 2d & 3d of Victoria, c. 93," ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 21st June, 1847*. All the counties, it will be seen, in which there occurs so great a deficiency of the "nursing crime," as compared to the amount of more serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property, are those which have availed themselves of this statute in earnest for their improvement of their police; and the degree in which they differ is a proximate test of the policeman's efficiency as a schoolmaster, to the ultimate reduction of the graver crime also. The peculiarly low position of Huntingdon and Rutland has already been alluded to, as the obvious result of temporary influences acting upon a limited set of observations. The agency of the new police, in the manner described, will be seen by the following little table of all the counties in which it has been instituted.

Thus, if we assume that the proportion of the grosser offences against the person with malicious offences against property offers a juster index to the criminal *tendencies* in each locality than any other which we can derive from the criminal returns, however those tendencies may have been bred, it is reasonable to expect in each locality also a proportion of the minor forms of offence, chiefly against the person, classed under the name of assaults and miscellaneous offences, nearly approaching to that of the more serious. It will be seen, however, that, in the policed counties, while the serious crime in 1845-6-7 is 12·5 per cent. in excess, the minor offences are no less than 14·4 in

* Sessional Papers, No. 540.

TABLE showing the Repressive Effect of the New County Police wherever instituted under the 2nd and 3rd Victoria, c. 93.

** The dissimilarity in the results of the two periods here compared may be explained (at least in part) by the peculiar excess of the smaller crime in the Manufacturing Districts during the three earlier years, and in some of the Southern Counties during the three later.

COUNTY.	Date of Institution.	Population, 1841.	Police Constables, 1846.	Per centage of Constables to Population.	Per Centage above & below the Average of Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences, 1842-3-4.	Per Centage above & below the Average of Assaults & Miscellaneous Offences, 1842-3-4.	Comparative Deficiency of the Lighter Crime.	Comparative Deficiency of the Heavier Crime.	Per Centage above & below the Average of Serious Offences, 1846-7.	Per Centage above & below the Average of Assaults & Miscellaneous Offences, 1846-7.	Comparative Deficiency of the Lighter Crime.	Comparative Deficiency of the Heavier Crime.	Per Centage above & below the Average of Serious Offences, 1842-47.	Per Centage above & below the Average of Minor Offences, 1842-47.	Comparative Deficiency of the Lighter Crime.	Comparative Deficiency of the Heavier Crime.	
Bedford	Jan., 1840	107,936	47	·043	+ 69·4	- 34·7	104·1	..	+ 23·6	+ 42·4	18·8	3·9	- 16·1	- 48·8	- 3·9	52·7	..
Durham	May, 1839	324,284	91	·028	+ 1·9	- 15·6	17·5	..	- 4·4	- 36·7	32·3	23·2	- 24·5	- 1·0	- 24·2	23·2	..
Essex	Dec., 1839	344,979	191	·055	+ 42·2	- 35·6	77·8	..	+ 36·8	- 47·8	84·6	47·8	- 14·5	- 39·8	- 40·5	80·8	..
Gloucester	Oct., 1839	431,383	250	·058	+ 9·4	- 15·9	25·3	..	+ 13·2	- 47·8	61·0	47·8	- 18·6	- 11·1	- 28·6	39·7	..
Herts	Jan., 1841	157,207	71	·045	- 1·3	- 37·0	35·7	..	+ 27·9	+ 4·3	23·6	23·6	- 11·4	- 11·8	- 20·6	32·4	..
Lancaster	Nov., 1839	1,667,054	466	·028	- 7·9	+ 36·5	44·4	..	+ 1·8	+ 4·9	3·1	3·1	- 18·7	- 3·4	- 23·5	35·4	28·9
Norfolk	Nov., 1839	412,664	143	·034	+ 42·5	- 34·3	76·8	..	+ 80·5	- 43·1	123·6	123·6	- 12·8	- 57·7	- 37·7	95·4	27·9
Northampton	Feb., 1840	199,228	51	·025	- 12·9	+ 40·7	..	53·6	+ 7·5	- 0·9	8·4	8·4	- 14·5	- 3·7	- 24·2	..	3·9
Nottingham	Jan., 1840	249,910	82	·033	- 27·3	- 1·7	..	25·6	- 20·1	- 58·4	27	27	- 43·6	- 6·9	- 35·2	28·8	..
Salop	Jan., 1840	239,048	57	·024	+ 15·3	- 20·3	35·6	..	- 54·7	- 68·1	27	27	- 43·6	- 6·9	- 35·2	28·8	..
Southampton	Dec., 1839	355,004	171	·048	+ 7·2	- 15·5	22·7	..	- 4·7	- 0·5	4·2	4·2	+ 4·3	- 1·9	- 9·5	11·4	..
Stafford	Nov., 1839	510,504	241	·047	+ 89·2	+ 109·3	20·1	..	+ 15·3	- 10·0	25·3	25·3	- 32·1	- 55·1	- 39·0	16·1	..
Suffolk	1840 & 1844	315,073	125	·039	+ 39·5	- 40·8	80·3	..	+ 26·9	- 20·9	47·8	47·8	- 22·9	- 33·9	- 33·0	66·9	..
Warwick (Knight- low Hundred)	Jan., 1840	401,715	48	·012	+ 4·2	- 10·3	14·5	..	- 16·3	- 13·6	2·7	2·7	- 16·4	- 5·2	- 11·6	6·4	..
Wilts	Nov., 1839	255,733	199	·077	+ 5·9	- 25·3	31·2	..	+ 49·6	- 17·3	66·9	66·9	- 11·4	- 25·3	- 22·2	47·5	..
Worcester	Oct., 1839	233,336	85	·036	+ 41·0	+ 24·0	17·0	..	+ 65·0	+ 33·1	31·9	31·9	- 14·6	- 51·7	- 27·6	24·1	..
Total		6,208,068	2,318	·037	+ 15·7	+ 8·9	6·8	..	+ 12·5	- 14·4	26·9	26·9	- 18·6	+ 14·2	- 4	13·8	..
Remainder of England & Wales		9,698,683	..	..	- 10·1	- 5·7	..	4·4	- 8·1	+ 9·4	17·6	17·6	- 8·7	+ 9·2	+	..	9·5
Total—England and Wales.....		15,906,741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	- 13·2	..	..	..	..

deficiency, while in the rest of England and Wales the proportions are reversed to 8·1 defect of the serious, and 9·4 excess of the minor; and lest some wag should reverse the proposition, and say, that the minor crime ought to be taken as the test, and the police charged with the excess of all the larger, a column is added, which shows that the decline in the gross commitments in the three years, from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7, was no less than 18·6 per cent. in the policed counties, and only 8·7 in the rest of England and Wales; the decline in the whole kingdom being 13·2 per cent. To the magistracy of such counties as Somerset and Chester Plate VIII. ought to convey a very strong appeal, especially when compared with Plate VI*, with the effect of showing the restraining influence that may be exercised on the smaller crime by improved police in the districts of even the most criminal tendency. Generally speaking, too, the tints of Map VIII. fairly indicate the present tone of manners prevalent in each county, as they appear even to a casual observer.

In 1842-3-4, the comparative deficiency of the lighter crime in these counties was only 6·8 per cent., and the comparative deficiency of the heavier crime in the kingdom at large 4·4 per cent., probably through the police in some of the counties being as yet not instituted, or barely in operation; and the result upon the whole six years is compounded of the preceding numbers, or 13·8 per cent. on the one hand, and 9·5 per cent. upon the other; the persistency of the result through both periods, the generality of the several, as well as the sum-total of the whole, of the counties in giving ample assurance of the permanence of the influence which produces it. This greater reduction of the "nursing" crime in the counties of best police, is a strong evidence, coincidently with the general decline in assaults, and in the peculiarly slow progress of crime in the Metropolis, in favour of the *moral influences of an improved police*, the clear recognition of which, in the minds of its administrators, would lay the foundation for yet further improvement in the character of the police and their influences.

Since the numerical results respecting even the minor classes of offences sent to assizes and quarter sessions are thus obviously deceptive, as a test of the relative moral character of different districts, it would have been quite futile to make any use, in this inquiry, of the yet lower class of commitments, which are met by summary dismissal or conviction before a police magistrate or at petty sessions, and which are not only liable to the same disturbing influences in a yet greater degree, but are brought to account only in the returns made to the Home Office of the *prisoners* under summary conviction, which do not, therefore, include that large but varying proportion who escape the incarceration inflicted on others, by the payment of fines, or the production of the required securities.

It is a necessary result of the preceding analyses that we can no longer put any confidence in the returns of the gross number of criminal commitments in any district, with whatever correction of ages, as any exact test of the moral condition of that district, to be employed, as is commonly the case, under the abstract name of "*crime*," which is then compared with another imaginary abstraction, named "*education*," whose presence and very being is supposed to

consist in reading and writing; to such disturbances are they liable, not only in regard to the amount of offences committed, but also to the scene of their committal. In conceding, therefore, to M. Guerry, that, upon the experience of the years least favourable to the districts of most instruction, the final balance falls, as a whole, against the localities of most instruction, I cannot relinquish, in regard to England as he does in respect to France, that even the commonest arts of scholarship will, in a marked majority of cases, be accompanied by somewhat more of education in a higher sense than has been brought to bear on the utterly ignorant. At all events the question is so grave as to demand every possible refinement of observation and every practical elimination of extraneous influences to arrive at a correct result; and that at which I have arrived enables me to adhere to the more hopeful side, with a confidence which admits of being communicated to others by mathematical evidence.

If we can use the returns, neither of the gross crime, nor the offences against property, nor the assaults and miscellaneous offences, as it is obvious that we cannot, for the reasons now stated, as an index to the moral tendencies of the population generally, among which they occur, there remains only the great class of the more serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property to claim such a character. And when it is considered that these are of a nature which persons are not likely to travel far from the scenes of their daily life to commit, and of a gravity to compel the attention of the police and of the public tribunals, however imperfect, when once observed, the comparative exemption of the results from the prevailing sources of error, except in the case of the Metropolis, which is undoubtedly the selected haunt of some of the most depraved, will readily be conceded; and the steadiness of this moral test in favour of even the imperfect education which prevails with the greater prevalence of the commonest instruction, except where it is weakened by the influence of the Metropolis, is very remarkable.

It will relieve the selection of this class alone of delinquencies as a moral test from any appearance of partiality, if it be compared with another, indicative of moral weakness certainly, but of a very different stamp; one which will give us a measure of the extent of that weakness untainted by any speciality of resort or any peculiarity of institution. To meet these requirements it should be one derived from the records of some set of events which arise among the *fixed* population of each locality, and the most complete which presents itself is that supplied by the very marriage registers which furnish the instruction test, in the testimony which they afford to the proportion subsisting in each locality between the number of males married under 21 years of age, and the number signing the marriage registers with marks; for though such marriages are not always improvident, yet the laws and usages of own and most other countries declare them to be so in the greater number of cases; and this greater number will rule the local results and the proportions which they bear to each other.

The unvarying coincidence in Table I. of the smaller number of *Improvident Marriages* with the greater prevalence of instruction, *whatever the dispersion or concentration of the population*, is very remarkable; and the near approximation of the results for two

separate though successive years bears ample testimony that they are far removed from influences liable to such fluctuations as can be called "accidental." Thus, in the most instructed as compared with the least instructed districts, where there is a favourable balance of 53·5 per cent. of the instructed, and 47·6 per-cent. of persons of independent means, there is one also of 65·2 and 57·8 on the favourable side, in regard to improvident marriages, in the years 1844 and 1845 respectively. Again, in comparing the more with the less instructed counties in each district, the favourable balances of 45·2 and 39·9 in respect of instruction and persons of independent means is accompanied by one of 39·4 and 38·8 on the same side, in regard to the improvident marriages of the same years respectively. The like coincidence will be found in every combination of the figures in Table I., but with a feebleness of result in the comparison of the more with less instructed counties of the least instructed districts, which appears to me simply to bear statistical proof to the truth of a fact which I have had repeatedly to point out, viz., the accidental prevalence in some of the relatively more instructed districts, of large classes of dispersed manufacturers, who are in the lowest social condition. The small decline in the latter year of the balance in favour of the more extended instruction, was the concomitant of an increase of 14 per cent. in the total number of such marriages, from 5,515 to 6,287, with cheaper food and increased employment, and is a curious testimony at once to the force of the tendency, the hard necessity which restrains it, and the readiness to yield in the moral springs by which that restraint is guided.

A glance at the proportionate distribution of the improvident marriages in these two years through the several districts will show that the whole of the proportionate increase was in the vast populations of the Midland Mining and Manufacturing Districts, and in the more northern counties contiguous to them, while, in the whole of South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, there was a more than proportionate decline, amounting to no less than 9 per cent.; showing that there was no similar increase in the amount of employment in such localities, if not a positive decrease of it, with the lower prices of agricultural produce. The increase in the Metropolitan Counties on the preceding year was no less than 35·1 per cent.; in the Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties 30·9 per cent.; in the Great Midland Mining and Manufacturing District 17 per cent.; in the Southern Maritime Counties 11·4 per cent.; in the North Midland 8·1 per cent.; in the Celtic only 4·3; and in the whole of the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, even those with domestic manufactures, less than 2 per cent., perhaps because their excess was already so great that there was little for improved "times" to act upon.

The Agricultural Counties with domestic manufactures are here, as usual in every moral failure, 50 per cent. in excess; and next to them come the rest of the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, and the Great Midland region of Mines and Manufactures, each about 30 per cent. in excess; *while the only region of greater ignorance which is not in excess is the Celtic*, which, on the contrary, is 33·8 per cent. under the average, while the more instructed northern

counties are only 22·2 per cent., the Southern Maritime Counties 35·2, and the Metropolitan themselves 55·2 under it.

Proportion of Improvident Marriages in the Welsh Counties, under the Average of all England and Wales: 1845.

Anglesea.....	— 19·8	Radnor	— 77·5
Brecon	— 31·8	Pembroke	— 43·2
Cardigan	— 42·2	Denbigh.....	— 43·1
Carmarthen	— 19·5	Cardigan	— 42·2
Carnarvon	— 20·0	Monmouth.....	— 40·0
Denbigh.....	— 43·1	Montgomery	— 35·1
Flint	— 26·8	Brecon	— 31·8
Glamorgan.....	— 23·0	Flint	— 26·8
Monmouth.....	— 40·0	Glamorgan.....	— 23·0
Montgomery	— 35·1	Carnarvon	— 20·0
Pembroke	— 43·2	Anglesea	— 19·8
Radnor	— 77·5	Carmarthen	— 19·5

The North Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties are at the average, but they present a singular balance of 83·1 per cent. against the eastern as compared with the western portion of them, although the most instructed; an anomaly which appears to a less extent, 11·0 and 11·9 per cent. in the Celtic and Northern Agricultural and Mining Districts respectively. These exceptions would be the source of some difficulty, if they were not immediately explained, in a manner which does but confirm the rule, in the strongest possible manner, by a glance at the next columns, which show, in those districts, a more than proportionate excess of bastardy on the side of the more ignorant counties, except in the Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties, where the more instructed have the excess, both of improvident marriages and of bastardy, in nearly the same proportion, 11·9 and 15·0 per cent., which, associated as it is with a want of delicacy and often of decency in manners and habits generally, is an opprobrium upon their comparative intelligence not limited to South Britain, but extending across the border.

The interval between the two periods at which we are enabled by the Registrar-General to give the bastardy of each county, is one of three years, from 1842 to 1845; a time of improving trade, but not apparently of improving morals; for, notwithstanding the increase in early marriages, which was obviously taking place contemporaneously, there was an increase in bastardy, also, of no less than 9·9 per cent., occurring to the greatest extent in the quarters apparently least influenced by manufactures, viz., in the Metropolis 23·3, and in the Celtic Districts 15·2 per cent., while in the Central Mining and Manufacturing Region it was only 8·3, in the neighbouring Northern Counties 10·8, in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties 10·2, in the Southern Maritime Counties 7·2, in the North Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties 6·0, and in the South and Midland, with domestic manufactures, only 5·1. This general increase of illegitimacy is a very disheartening feature, although, perhaps, in the Metropolis, the progress which it indicates may be of a mixed character; for its positive deficiency of 42·9 in bastardy, as compared with the kingdom at large, can be but a very imperfect test of superior morals. Even in the demoralized counties to the north of it there is no mentionable excess of bastardy above the average, against which

its excess, by one-half, of improvident marriages exercises a counter-balancing influence; while the Celtic regions are exactly at the average, without any such excess of early marriages to account for the fair position in this respect which they hold, in contradiction to their popular reputation. This result, indeed, agrees with the evidence collected (in an imperfect manner, and therefore without claiming much regard) at the period of the last census, as to the usual age of marriage in Ireland; and is a further indication that the real springs of the comparative poverty of Celtic populations are not very well understood. The peculiar excess is in the *border* counties, whether English or Welsh, as will appear by the accompanying little table, forming an appendix to that which is the key to Plate X., and showing the per centage of illegitimacy in each of the Welsh counties in 1845, above and below the average of all England and Wales, based on a varying, but unhappily quite a sufficient number of facts to give it general accuracy.

Proportion of Bastards in the Welsh Counties below and above the Average of all England and Wales.

COUNTIES.	Per centage above and below the Average.		COUNTIES.	Per centage above and below the Average.	
	1845.	1842.		1845.	1842.
<i>f.</i> Anglesea	+ 22·6	+ 15·3	<i>a.</i> Glamorgan	— 30·6	— 27·2
<i>g.</i> Brecon	+ 24·4	— 24·2	<i>b.</i> Denbigh	— 15·0	+ 3·9
<i>h.</i> Cardigan	+ 24·7	+ 2·3	<i>c.</i> Carnarvon	+ 2	+ 4·8
<i>i.</i> Carmarthen	+ 29·2	+ 18·4	<i>d.</i> Flint	+ 4·5	— 0·6
<i>c.</i> Carnarvon	+ 2	+ 4·8	<i>e.</i> Merioneth	+ 10·2	+ 13·6
<i>b.</i> Denbigh	— 15·0	+ 3·9	<i>f.</i> Anglesea	+ 22·6	+ 15·3
<i>d.</i> Flint	+ 4·5	— 0·6	<i>g.</i> Brecon	+ 24·4	— 24·2
<i>a.</i> Glamorgan	— 30·6	— 27·2	<i>h.</i> Cardigan	+ 24·7	+ 2·3
<i>e.</i> Merioneth	+ 10·2	+ 13·6	<i>i.</i> Carmarthen	+ 29·2	+ 18·4
<i>l.</i> Montgomery	+ 69·7	+ 39·2	<i>k.</i> Pembroke	+ 57·9	+ 38·3
<i>k.</i> Pembroke	+ 57·9	+ 38·3	<i>l.</i> Montgomery	+ 69·7	+ 39·2
<i>m.</i> Radnor	+ 112·6	+ 115·8	<i>m.</i> Radnor	+ 112·6	+ 115·8

The only district markedly under the average in bastardy, besides the Metropolitan, is that of the Southern Maritime Counties generally, which most resembles them socially; while an excess of from 10 to 14 per cent. pervades all the rest of the kingdom, in less proportion in the manufacturing and greater proportion in the Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties at the latter period than at the former, though the general agreement between the two, as to the relative distribution of this unhappy characteristic, bears but too conclusive testimony to the permanency of its character.

Although an excess of bastardy is a fair test of the extent of rude incontinence prevailing among the population at large, the absence of it in the counties in which the influence of great towns predominates, such as the two Metropolitan, and most probably also Essex, is no proof of the contrary. Nowhere else, however, is the influence of professional vice clearly recognisable, for such a conclusion cannot be drawn without hesitation concerning the favourable position held by Warwickshire, so inconsistent with its aspect in regard to every other moral quality; since the like peculiarity is presented by other districts,

such as Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and, considering the state of its vicinity, also Durham; all resembling each other in their characteristic industry, being a laborious dealing with coal and iron, in which the labour of females, who have never here been taken underground, can do little towards their own subsistence, and in which, therefore, there is little of that loose alternative between domestication and abandonment, under the name of "independence," which has so extensive an existence where lighter kinds of industry render it possible for the weak and ignorant to indulge in such a position. Nor is there any excess of early marriages to countervail this statement; at the same time that the deficiency of crime in general in the Welsh and Northern Counties forbids the suggestion of an excess of rude vice in explanation of it. In the case of Warwickshire, it has been suggested to me, in explanation, that the mass of the labouring population of Birmingham, which forms so large and characteristic a part of that of the whole county, have a separate little house for each family, instead of being crowded together in lodgings.

Comparing, now, the maps of bastardy and improvident marriages (Plates X. and IX.), or the columns in Table X. upon which they are based, with each other, it will be seen to what a surprising extent they check into each other; one being dark where the other is light, and *vice versa*; showing that the greater portion of the bastardy consists in the incontinence of youth, which finds a legitimated channel in some which it does not in others, according to the social character or local administration in the several districts; the greatest excess of improvident marriages occurring in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties and the West Riding of Yorkshire; and of bastardy on the Welsh border, the Northern Manufacturing Counties, and the Agricultural immediately to the north of them, and in East Anglia. Amalgamated, the result would be a prevalence of one or other form of incontinence in general proportion to the ignorance of the district, and one in which its worse form is seen to be more compatible with a certain sort of instruction than its more legitimate, in the counties immediately to the north of the manufacturing. Elsewhere the absence of both, out of the Metropolis, is, perhaps, one of the best tests which we possess of the prevalence of "education," unless it be in the iron and coal districts already mentioned. Unable to give the exact value in bastards of each improvident marriage, I am unable to amalgamate the two heads, except by permitting each to stand for one (though it should probably be for more), and the combined result will be found in Tables X. and III., which give a very imperfect numerical expression to the facts which I have just stated, with a large and steady balance on the combined result in favour of instruction, everywhere, except in the Northern Agricultural Counties. In these, however, the combined excess is only 8 per cent., while in the Celtic Counties there is a deficiency of 4·4 per cent., notwithstanding their excess of ignorance. Among their three divisions taken by themselves, however, the excess is always with the greater ignorance; the *general* result being thus almost demonstrably one associated with race, and the reverse of that which would generally be anticipated. The final results, however, are best seen in Table III., § II., where there appears a balance of 31·8 in favour of the most as

compared with the least instructed districts, and one of 27·6 in favour of the most as compared with the least instructed counties in each district.

Monmouthshire, it will be observed, stands forth in the same favourable relief which it presents in so many other respects, in contradiction to the general opinion of its relative moral degradation, owing to the character of the population employed in its mines and iron-works. This, indeed, is the only peculiarity which greatly distinguishes it from the other English counties of the border, except that it is more Welsh than any of the others; and yet the comparison, in almost every moral characteristic, is favourable to it; a result which is the more remarkable on account of its excess of ignorance. The only strong testimony against it is that supplied by the columns showing the bastardy in 1830, inserted in a former part of this paper, in doubt as to the accuracy of the more recent returns, which fresh testimony compels me to withdraw, and to seek an explanation of the discrepancy in the imperfections of the former statement, based as it is on the parish registers. The annexed table gives the results of the combination of the improvident marriages with the bastardy, but it is obtained by a process far too rude to permit me to annex an illustrative pictorial representation of them.

The *pauperism* of a country involves so many considerations, social and economical, as well as moral, that to do justice to any investigation of its statistics would demand a special essay; and yet a comparison of the map of the numbers relieved, in 1844, in proportion to the population of each county, contained in Plate XI., with the other pictorial representations, will convey the outlines of the subject, while the figures upon which they are based will help to render it yet clearer. Whether in the map or in Table I., it will be seen that the greater dispersion of the population is invariably with the greater amount of pauperism; and the greater concentration of the population with the less amount of pauperism, though not in exact ratio. This will partly arise from the Metropolis and the great manufacturing and commercial cities being less favourable to the breeding and rearing of infants than the rural districts; and from their numbers therefore being maintained and augmented not merely by multiplication within themselves but also by immigration from the rural districts. In fact the great towns use up the excess of the country, when it has attained to years of usefulness, and have not a proportionate class of the helpless within themselves. Hence it would, with any amount of labour, be difficult without more complete returns than are yet made, specifying the ages as well as the civil condition of those relieved, to make any exact statement of the number of paupers amidst any given portion of the population that we ought reasonably to expect on the average of the whole country. The present results, therefore, are merely rude approximations, on the supposition that equal populations should produce equal numbers of paupers, but in using them we ought only to compare town and rural districts with those of their own character.

Omitting from consideration, therefore, for a moment, the districts of densest population, as shown in Plate I., we see at once the general coincidence between the excesses of pauperism and ignorance in all the rest of the kingdom, exclusive of the Celtic regions, and not only of ignorance but of crime of every class, and of bastardy or improvident

Improvident Marriages and Bastards (1845) Combined.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent. below and above the Average.
38. Bedford....	+ 34.2	1. Middlesex	-46.5
32. Berks	+ 15.2	2. Surrey	-43.4
26. Bucks	+ 10.3	3. Monmouth	-30.8
22. Cambridge	+ 5.7	4. Devon	-27.9
39. Chester	+ 34.3	5. Cornwall	-26.8
5. Cornwall	-26.8	6. Kent	-22.7
44. Cumberland	+ 55.9	7. Warwick	-16.3
30. Derby	+ 13.6	8. Southampton	-15.4
4. Devon	-27.9	9. Durham	-12.4
20. Dorset	+ 3.9	10. Essex	-11.5
9. Durham	-12.4	11. Gloucester	- 6.4
10. Essex	-11.5	12. Lincoln	- 2.6
11. Gloucester	- 6.4	13. York, East Riding	- 2.5
35. Hereford ...	+ 23.3	14. Somerset	- 2.1
31. Herts	+ 14.7	15. Worcester	- 2.0
16. Hunts	- 1.2	16. Hunts ...	- 1.2
6. Kent	-22.7	17. Sussex	+ .9
33. Lancaster	+ 15.9	18. Northampton	+ 1.9
40. Leicester	+ 34.5	19. Oxford....	+ 2.2
12. Lincoln....	- 2.6	20. Dorset....	+ 3.9
1. Middlesex	-46.5	21. Northumberland....	+ 5.7
3. Monmouth	-30.8	22. Cambridge	+ 5.7
43. Norfolk....	+ 49.5	23. South Wales	+ 8.1
18. Northampton	+ 1.9	24. Rutland	+ 8.7
21. Northumberland	+ 5.7	25. Wilts	+ 10.1
42. Nottingham	+ 39.1	26. Bucks	+ 10.3
19. Oxford	+ 2.2	27. North Wales	+ 11.0
24. Rutland	+ 8.7	28. Stafford	+ 13.2
41. Salop	+ 37.8	29. York, West Riding	+ 13.3
14. Somerset	- 2.1	30. Derby	+ 13.6
8. Southampton	-15.4	31. Herts	+ 14.7
28. Stafford ...	+ 13.2	32. Berks	+ 15.2
36. Suffolk	+ 27.7	33. Lancaster	+ 15.9
2. Surrey	-43.4	34. York, North Riding	+ 19.2
17. Sussex	+ .9	35. Hereford	+ 23.3
7. Warwick	-16.3	36. Suffolk....	+ 27.7
37. Westmoreland	+ 33.5	37. Westmoreland	+ 33.5
25. Wilts	+ 10.1	38. Bedford	+ 34.2
15. Worcester	- 2.0	39. Chester	+ 34.3
34. York, North Riding ...	+ 19.2	40. Leicester	+ 34.5
13. „ East Riding	- 2.5	41. Salop	+ 37.8
29. „ West Riding	+ 13.3	42. Nottingham....	+ 39.1
27. North Wales....	+ 11.0	43. Norfolk	+ 49.5
23. South Wales....	+ 8.1	44. Cumberland	+ 55.9

marriages, or both; though, in most respects, there are also considerable exceptions. Warwickshire and Monmouthshire, it will be seen, are as peculiarly destitute of pauperism as they are of bastardy; Cornwall, with its thrift, and South Wales, with its iron-works, belie their ignorance; while Westmoreland is oppressed with pauperism, though superior in instruction and in its proportion of persons of independent means. Indeed, the tables will show, that, after due

allowance for other influences, the excess of persons of independent means appears to be by no means favourable; and just as little does the excess of real property in proportion to the population seem to decrease pauperism. On the contrary, it is obvious that the districts most pauperised are, to a great extent, (though with marked exceptions, such as Lincolnshire and Huntingdonshire, so peculiar in many other respects,) those in which there is the greatest amount of real property in proportion to the population, or, in other words, where the better economy of cultivating in larger farms has been more widely adopted; but in which, it is very probable, from the result now before us, the farmer has not been withheld by his own dull moral perceptions or the influence of the proprietor, from dealing with the ignorant labourer in the sordid and ultimately wasteful manner to which allusion has already been made, while the system of his employment in the more northern counties, where the higher culture prevails, will most probably prove to be much sounder. Antecedent to these defects, however, there may be peculiarities of race between the Scandinavian blood of the one and the more purely Saxon character of the other, which have never been properly estimated.

The *period* of the data for this map of the pauperism of England and Wales is one favourable, on the whole, to a fair exhibition of its dispersion, being one of medium prosperity in both agricultural and manufacturing districts; and yet such is the effect of the geographical and social circumstances now described, and of the defective organization of rural industry (of which I can give no sufficient numerical test, but which yet confounds wages and public charity, to the degradation of the labourer,) that it is almost impossible to see, through the figures in Table I., any distinct testimony to a great predominance in the *influences* brought to account, except those of dispersion. It will be observed, however, that where the balance of pauperism goes against instruction, it is always where the balances of improvident marriages and bastardy on the favourable side for instruction are most feeble; and although the general results are in favour of instruction, we shall find better statistical evidence to the facts which I have just pointed out in Table III., where the counties form sixteen groups, than in Table I., where they form only four, which do not obey the most essential distinctions to be made in the present case.

It will here be seen that the whole *excess* of pauperism lies in the South Midland, Eastern, and Southern Counties,—in the proportion of their ignorance, if we could make an elimination of the influence of the towns of genteel residence upon the amount of instruction in the last named, without perceptibly reducing the amount of pauperism. The figures are—

	Ignorance.	Pauperism.
South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	+ 33·8	+ 39·3
South Midland Agricultural Counties with Domestic Manufactures	+ 27·3	+ 28·1
Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	— 10·8	+ 14·6

On the other hand, the Great Midland and Northern Mining and Manufacturing District, although 14·9 per cent. in excess of ignorance, is 17·8 per cent. under the average of pauperism, being the least burthened of the whole realm; the Metropolitan being but 12·5, and the Northern Counties but 10·2, under the average; while the North Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, though 9·5 per cent. in excess of ignorance, are 3·6 per cent. under the average of pauperism, through the influence of the contiguous manufacturing districts. The Celtic Districts, again, present a great peculiarity, for while their excess of ignorance, 30·9 per cent., is nearly equal to the excess of instruction, 38·2 per cent., in the northernmost counties of England, their proportion of pauperism is scarcely any greater, being 5·5, as compared with 10·2 per cent. under the average; whence it is obvious (after making every allowance for the effect of the mining and smelting industry of Glamorganshire on the one hand, and the poor dispersed manufactures of North Wales on the other,) that backward systems of culture and industry, which may entail great *poverty* and *penury*, do not necessarily entail a large excess of *pauperism*; while, *vice versâ*, the most economical systems, without a superior moral discretion in the use of them, or a people raised to take their proper place in them, may produce the greatest excess, for the ignorance in the cases which we are comparing is about equal, and the difference which we are thus enabled to attach, with some degree of probability, to the organization of labour, and consequent social organization in each, adds another link to the chain which attaches the criminal results, in some great measure, to the like influences.

In Tables I. and III., the *Returns of the Savings' Banks* show very marked results, upon which the proportion of instruction and of persons of independent means evidently exercise a compound influence, irrespective of the dispersion or concentration of the population, to which it bears no inference whatever, and of the real property, to which it bears as little. The only exception is produced by a peculiar excess of saving in Shropshire and Herefordshire; which agrees very well with their deficiency of improvident marriages, but not with their excess of bastardy; and which contrasts remarkably with the deficiency of such parsimony in the equally agricultural counties of Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton, on the opposite side of the kingdom, with which they are compared, and which stand much more favourably in regard to bastardy, though not quite so well with respect to improvident marriages, with the effect of throwing a large balance to the side of the greater ignorance; although elsewhere the distinction in this respect between the more and less instructed portions of each group of counties is very markedly in favour of the former, with a final balance of 49·9 per cent. in favour of the more as compared with the less instructed districts, and of 48·3 per cent. in favour of the more as compared with the less instructed counties of the several districts.

In Table III. it will be seen that Wales is nearly as deficient, 45·2 per cent., as London is in excess, 55·6; that next to Wales unhappily, though at the opposite extremity of the scale of earnings, comes the great Midland and Northern Mining and Manufacturing District, 17·9 per cent. below the average, closely followed by the South Midland Agricultural Counties with domestic manufac-

tures, 15·9 per cent. in deficiency, and these again by the other South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, while the more instructed counties of the north are but at the average; the whole excess lying in the Metropolitan and some of the Southern Maritime Counties, where the proportion of domestic servants is highest, and in the two border counties already mentioned.

The varying prevalence of different *modes* of exercising parsimony in different localities, presents an obstacle to the acceptance of the accompanying representation in Plate XII., as an accurate delineation of the relative amount of providence in each. It is not without its uses, however, in showing the relative extent to which this *form* of providence is exercised; which it does with a rude approach to truth, although it is the locality of the bank, and not the residence of its several contributors, which decides the county to which its deposits are assigned. I would especially caution the reader against the supposition that the dark tint on the Celtic regions evinces a proportionate want of providence. A proportionate absence of wealth it certainly does indicate; but the amount of scraping carefulness which is necessary to the very existence of the petty Celtic farmer, is an element of providence tincturing the moral atmosphere of the far West, to an extent which is quite unknown in England generally. In fact, modern fashions in social science have induced us to fly too readily to the bare principle of population, to explain economical phenomena which may have had very compound causes, and it has been almost invariably relied upon to account for those most conspicuous among the Celtic populations. Any one acquainted with the habits of the Welsh peasant, or who will take the trouble to examine the accompanying figures, will scarcely assign an inferior control of the appetites as a cause of his relatively low condition; and the notorious habits of hoarding which prevail among his Breton and Hibernian cousins, should have awakened us to a doubt upon the matter in their regard also; which the last census of Ireland, imperfect as its materials in this respect were, would have strengthened, had it existed, by showing that the age of marriage was by no means unusually early in that country. In fact, very different moral causes from those which have generally been assigned will equally produce the same result, of an excessive number of people subsisting on the face of the land, in a very low condition; and it is important to recognise the true ones, or we may otherwise, reasoning by analogy, suppose that there are concomitant phenomena which have no real existence.

Thus, supposing the greater pressure of the principle of population to be the sole cause of the peculiar poverty of the Welsh peasant, and of the excess of his numbers on the soil, in proportion to its produce, an *equal* excess of pauperism would be expected, as a matter of course. But this is not found to exist, any more than the expected evidence to this greater pressure. In fact, a Celtic people are in their very genius *less co-operative* and methodical than the British population generally. A certain comparative *want of mutual reliance*, perhaps, is at the base of their well-known distrust of strangers, and is accompanied by a conceit which does but aggravate that want of confidence, at the same time that it flatters natural indolence into a ready satisfaction with ancestral habits, however far behind the civilization of their more

enterprising and systematic neighbours. Security of a *separate* subsistence is therefore the great passion which occasions the soil to be hugged in small patches, by tenant labourers rather than tenant farmers, who will give a far greater proportion of the produce of their wretched husbandry to vegetate upon the small remainder, than any other class of tenants, and therefore pay better rents, with less expenditure of thought or capital by the proprietor, than he could obtain from any *medium* kind of husbandry whatever. But merely to pay their rents and keep their holdings, their parsimony must be extreme,—as it is. It is a people of more co-operative genius who first rise from this rude state of husbandry. Those eminently deficient in it will lag far behind, as the Celtic populations do; and yet without any excessively rapid multiplication of numbers (a rate of increase much below that of the empire generally serving to maintain the system), and without any excess of improvidence, but, on the contrary, great individual parsimony. The elements with which a social and industrial reformer will find that he has to struggle among a Celtic people, are, in fact, still greater than those generally imagined; but they will not be lessened by any misconception of their real character.

But it is time to bring my protracted essay to a close. The design of it was thrown out in the course of a discussion, at an Ordinary Meeting of the Statistical Society of London, on the Criminal Statistics of England and Wales, laid before it by the late Rev. Whitworth Russell, on the 22nd December, 1845, in answer to the assertion that “Crime was merely a matter of age,” or the produce of irrepressible tendencies developing themselves in an invariable course at certain periods of life. Such a remark merely indicated a yielding of far too serious moral weight to the mathematical accuracy with which the relations of age to crime could be obtained, and had been elaborated; and its author, with all the earnestness that characterised it, did me the courtesy to ask if I meant to pursue the suggested investigation myself. This I certainly did, but, engaged in an increasing round of duty, I was not at all justified in attempting to restrain the efforts of so able a fellow-labourer; and the result of his exertions was a valuable paper on the Statistics of Crime, produced at a Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Southampton, on the 15th September, 1846, and printed in the Statistical Society’s Journal, vol. IX., p. 223. Its chief result, differing from that with which its author started, was, after making every allowance for age, that “Crime was merely a matter of *instruction*,” or, in other words, it “manifested the powerful influence which even the *simple qualification of individuals being able to affix their signatures, with or without marks*, has on the amount of crime in the various districts of the country,” while “all the other combinations and arrangements made to determine the active element in the increase and decrease of crime were unsuccessful.”

As this result did not agree with my own conceptions of the probable truth, much more than the preceding, and had been attained by processes, which, though in themselves correct, had been used with serious logical laxities and some mathematical haste, in a manner which did not admit the man of business or general reader to enjoy a clear access to every successive stage of the investigation, I did not

intermit the employment of my own leisure upon the task originally proposed, but had the honour of reading the first part of this essay at the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Oxford, on the 29th of June, 1847, and of inserting it in the pages of the Statistical Society's Journal, vol. X., p. 193. Neither did the paper produced at the same Meeting of the Association, and afterwards inserted in the pages of the Statistical Society's Journal, vol. XI., p. 140, appear to weaken the necessity for its completion; because, although a very valuable contribution to criminal statistics in its improved appreciation of the influences of age and sex, yet, in so far as it carried out its purpose of "investigating the influence of education on the development of crime," it merely reiterated the result of the former paper, though in the modified terms, that "so long as the criminal returns show that, everything else the same, crime is at a minimum where *education* is at a maximum, and that where *education* is least crime is greatest," "it will remain a fact that *education* counteracts the tendency to it," a conclusion of earlier date, and destined to a longer acceptance than the premises from which it is drawn; and which would not alone justify such a conclusion, even if they were universally found, which they are not, either throughout this kingdom or elsewhere, through any long series of years.

Yet further, the writer still appears to mean only "instruction" by the term "education" which is here employed; the proposition being subsequently stated in the form that "since the most criminal districts show a higher ratio of uninstructed persons among the criminals, and the less criminal districts a less proportion, who are wholly destitute of the rudest elements of education, the immediate inference is that even this small degree of *instruction* tends to the repression of crime;" when, in fact, a comparison of these proportions with those of the wholly uninstructed among the population at large in such districts respectively, and the *progress* in both, affords just the opposite conclusion, in lieu of yielding any sufficient ground for recommending mere "instruction" in the place of a supposed unattainable "education in its higher sense," because "it is evident there is to be found in it (instruction up to the writing test) a powerful check on crime, and no doubt the most efficient means of subduing the evil propensities of the people*."

The value of these papers cannot be overrated as contributions to a more exact definition of the permanent influences of age and sex on the development of crime, than previous investigators, whose labours will be found in the pages of the same record†, had attained; but they leave that of the influence of instruction or education on crime precisely where it was left, fifteen years ago, by M. Guerry, who showed that the criminal returns in gross afforded no abiding and satisfactory evidence on the subject either one way or the other; and the same has since been demonstrated in regard to other continental states. A like result is seen to attend the present analyses of the criminal returns for England and Wales in 1842-7; and no sound conclusion of an opposite character can be drawn, as it has sometimes been attempted to draw them, from the exceedingly small proportion of per-

* Statistical Society's Journal, vol. x., p. 146.

† *Idem*, vol. ii., p. 316; vol. iii., p. 331.

sons brought before the criminal tribunals who are described as of "superior education," and the assumption that the proportion who would be classed as such among the population at large by the examining chaplains of the gaols, if it were submitted to examination by them, is much larger; in which it is obvious that the total deficiency of one half of the requisite data, and the insufficient basis of observation supplied by the other (only 1 in 250 of the commitments), deprive the results of any statistical value whatever.

In fact, what has heretofore been done for moral statistics resolves itself into an elimination and definition of the influences of age, sex, and season upon those social events, chiefly of a criminal kind, which are subjected to public record; and a demonstration of the slowness to change in the proportions in which they are reproduced in any one region, at the same time that their relative amount in one as compared with another greatly varies. In so far as the laws of these influences can be deduced from English experience, they have received their completest demonstration in the papers to which I have just been alluding; while the best summary of the continental experience in their elucidation, is that supplied by the *Statistique Morale* of M. Quetelet, published in 1846*, though the *Statistique Morale* de la France of M. Guerry, published in 1833, will always challenge our regard as the greatest work of the kind for its time. But to demonstrate or correct these laws has not been the object of the present investigation. They have been not only presupposed but *used* in the course of it, with the hope of making that further step at which M. Quetelet, as well as M. Guerry and my coadjutor, have stopped short; viz., to detect, by statistical analysis, some of the causes of that difference in the relative amount of crime, or other moral failure, which characterises different regions; in fact, to discover, as M. Quetelet expresses it, ere we can "modify, the causes which rule our social system, and thereby modify also the deplorable results which are annually read in the annals of crime and suicide." Limited and imperfect as the progress made in this labour necessarily is, those who best know the difficulty of demonstrating a new truth in social science, or its value as a barrier against a host of errors when once proved, will not regard as valueless either the faithful co-ordination of new facts which forms the body of the present paper, or the following results of their various comparison.

Conclusions.

1. In comparing the gross commitments for criminal offences with the proportion of instruction in each district, there is found to be a small balance *in favour* of the most instructed districts in the years of most industrial depression (1842-3-4), but a greater one *against* them in the years of less industrial depression (1845-6-7); while in comparing the more with the less instructed portions of each district, the general result is against the former at both periods, though four-fold at the latter what it is at the former.

2. No correction for the ages of the population in different districts, to meet the excess of criminals at certain younger periods of life, will change the character of this superficial evidence against instruction;

* *Mémoires de l'Académie Royale de la Belgique*, tome xxi.

every legitimate allowance of the kind having already been made in arriving at these results.

3. Down to this period, therefore, the comparison of the criminal and educational returns of this, any more than of any other, country of Europe, has afforded no sound statistical evidence in favour, and as little against, the moral effects associated with instruction, as actually disseminated among the people.

4. The intractable mass of gross commitments requiring, therefore, some further correction, to make them declare decisively either in favour of or against popular instruction, as actually conveyed, it has been endeavoured to apply one for the *migration* of the dishonest into the more wealthy, populous, and instructed localities, by drawing a distinction between those classes of offences which arise from general depravity, and those which will obviously be in excess in certain localities, because generally associated with the professional vice or vagabondage which seeks its home in them; and, by proving statistically the existence of such a distinction, likewise the influence of the denser populations rather to *assemble* the demoralized than to *breed* an excess of demoralization.

5. The great class of the more serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property is obviously that least affected by migrations of the depraved, and affords strong testimony, by its *universal excess wherever ignorance is in excess*, that many of the offences against *property* which are in such excess in the more instructed and populous localities, are committed by delinquents bred in the places indicated by the excess of the former offences.

6. It is this great class of offences, therefore, and not the gross commitments, which should be regarded as the *index crime* to the relative moral character of each district, not as a perfect test, but as one approximating to the truth much nearer than the latter; being affected in a smaller degree by the migration of the depraved towards the more instructed centres of resort; a further correction for which, in the case of the index crime itself, were it attainable, would render its universal testimony in favour of the good influences associated with instruction in England yet stronger.

7. The whole excess above the average of such crime is found in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, especially those with dispersed domestic manufactures, and in the manufacturing counties of dispersed trades, and arises in some part from the excess of malicious offences against property, in the counties of dispersed trades, and those of greatest industrial demoralization under the old systems of poor law mismanagement, in the spirit of which they are still bound up.

8. In like manner, the whole excess of offences against property is found in the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, especially those with domestic manufactures, with the addition of the Metropolis, which here takes the place held by the manufacturing counties of dispersed trades in the former category.

9. The excess of offences against property, with violence, is always in the more ignorant districts, and this class, with malicious offences against property, and offences against the currency, is the most affected by fluctuations in employment, while a progressive wave of larceny flows forward from times of depression, unheeding of revived

industry, especially in the Metropolis and the South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties, in which the offences against the currency are peculiarly in excess.

10. A great excess of crime is observed to follow every considerable access to the price of food, and consequent disturbance of credit and industry, without any commensurate recoil when prices are lowered and manufacturing prosperity restored; while, on the other hand, a steady decline of assaults shows a favourable progress in manners in the more policed districts.

11. The six-fold increase in crime in the 30 years from 1811 to 1841, has been by far the least in the Metropolitan, or best educated and policed counties, and most in the Mining and Manufacturing, or those worst educated and policed; reference being had to the density of the population.

12. There is in England an apparent fostering of crime by bad judicial and correctional arrangements, coincident with a too ready use of the arm of the magistrate in the correction of the very young.

13. There has been, however, an analogous augmentation in the criminal calendars of other countries, as of France, which exhibit the like excessive proportion of petty offenders as our own.

14. The greatest proportionate excess of the *gross* commitments is found in the Metropolis, and some of the Western Counties of England, and the remainder of the excess in the Southern and Eastern Agricultural Counties, especially those with domestic manufactures.

15. The adoption of the class of serious offences against the person and malicious offences against property, as the *index class of crime*, is justified by the results of an entirely different set of observations, agreeing with these only in their comparative absence of influence from migration, viz., the returns of *improvident marriages* (designating as such all those of males under 21 years of age), which are likewise universally in excess only where ignorance is in excess, except amongst the rude populations of the North and West of Yorkshire.

16. Its adoption is equally supported by the returns of *bastardy*, which afford the same general testimony in favour of the influences associated with instruction, except in the cases of two other of the Northern Counties (Cumberland and Westmorland), characterised by the same rudeness of manners.

17. The amalgamation of the two latter bodies of facts, were it possible, would afford a yet more accurate coincidence with the class adopted as that of index crime (since they represent, to a great extent, alternative forms of improvidence); and an equal support to it, in regard to the south and east of England, is supplied by the returns of *paupers* relieved, and of *deposits* accumulated in savings' banks.

18. The excessive influence of fluctuations in the national industry upon the condition of the mining and manufacturing districts is shown, not only in the peculiar excess of commitments observed in them in "bad times" (the result, as appears by their very character, rather of the idleness than the distress of such times), but also in the excess of improvident marriages and of bastardy which characterise them in the "good times;" the Metropolis also sharing in the latter excess, especially under a gambling excitement, like that of the railway mania.

19. These various data afford a testimony in favour of the educational influences generally associated with instruction far more powerful than any that has yet been supplied; and yet these influences are by no means unmixed with others, of which it is impossible to estimate the exact force, but every reasonable allowance for which will still leave a large balance to the credit of the school, so long as a deficiency of instruction among the population at large is accompanied by a proportionate excess of criminal commitments of the kinds least influenced by migration, and by every other indication of relative moral weakness and corruption.

20. Wherever there is a less amount of instruction, that which is being conveyed is also inferior in quality as a detergent from moral failure, inasmuch that a number more than the proportionate number to that who receive it, among the population at large, are brought to the bar of justice.

21. The progress of such education among the body of the people as supplies this detergent influence, shows itself in the criminal calendars by a *general* decrease in the commitments, and, above all, in the proportion of those who can "read and write well," rather than of those who are of an inferior grade of instruction, whose numbers necessarily *increase* with the *extension* of instruction, the good effects of which must be sought, therefore, in the higher tests pointing to its *quality*.

22. The decline of absolute inability to read and write at double the rate among those brought up to the bar of justice that is observed among those who come to be married, is a decisive evidence *against* the influences associated with *some* of the instruction now conveyed in the remoter agricultural and manufacturing districts, where this effect is most obvious, by the weakest of the day and the most over-taxed of the Sunday schools; though none against those associated with the greater and better part of it, or against the conviction that without these influences a far worse state of society would have supervened; as appears by the augmentation of crime as the concomitant of *every* relative increase of ignorance in several of the counties.

23. The conclusion is therefore irresistible that *education* is not only essential to the security of modern society, but that such education should be solid, useful, and above all, Christian, in supersedence of much that is given by the weakest of the day schools and attempted by the most secular of the Sunday schools.

24. The *Christian School*, therefore, is one great instrument for the moral elevation of society, which even the unchristian should support, on considerations of the most selfish interest.

25. Next to education, the organization of industry appears to have the most powerful influence on the moral aspects of society, and is therefore a feature which has been kept in view in the present investigation with almost equal constancy; an aggravation of every evil appearing, *cæteris paribus*, wherever light domestic industry, furnishing a produce for sale and not for home use, is found for the women and children; with the effect of relieving the labour of the male head of the family from much of its support, and thereby encouraging both bastardy and early marriages, with their attendant train of excessive numbers, depending on a fluctuating trade and a half-employed man-

hood; such being especially the case in the South Midland Agricultural Counties with domestic manufactures, and the Manufacturing Counties with dispersed trades; the worst combination of all being that of domestic manufactures, agricultural labour, and old poor-law habits, as in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire.

26. The "small husbandry," on the other hand, appears to be at the end of the scale the very opposite to the "small manufactures;" being accompanied, whether in the Celtic regions of the west, where it prevails universally, or in the Scandinavian regions of the north, where it prevails extensively, by a great deficiency of every feature of evil, except bastardy, which is in partial excess, but much *less* in the west than in the north*.

27. The large-capital systems of industry, whether agricultural or manufacturing, hold a varying moral position between the small husbandry and the small manufactures, in general accordance with their degree of ignorance, whether in respect of crime, incontinence, pauperism, or want of providence; *the agricultural being, on the whole, the most ignorant and therefore the most depraved*; though shades of both crime and ignorance darker than those of the agricultural regions *in the same latitude*, characterise the manufacturing districts in their extension northward, while, on the other hand, they have greatly the advantage of the agricultural districts in regard to pauperism; the deficiency of bastardy in some of the coal and iron districts being likewise very remarkable.

28. The excess of *real property* in proportion to the population is assumed to afford some rude index to the extent of the culture by larger farms, which has been considered with reference to the organization of industry; and the result derivable from the generally unfavourable aspect of the districts where real property is in the greatest relative excess, is obviously that a higher development of industry demands a higher development of moral character among the population to work it with social safety.

29. The excess of *persons of independent means* is seen generally to coincide with the excess of instruction, and their direct influence cannot, therefore, be wholly distinguished from that portion of it which is exercised through the agency of the schools.

30. The *concentration of the population* into masses appears to have the effect of augmenting the gross commitments, and especially those for offences against property without violence, but, for the reasons already stated, may be concluded to have little or no effect in augmenting the proportion of delinquents, but only in aggregating the ill-disposed in peculiar excess.

31. *Eleemosynary relief* has undoubtedly an influence to the same result, in the places of more genteel residence; and the most pauperised districts are those in which the farmers, in the boards of guardians, and in the administration of the highway rates, still, in a sordid misconception of their own interests, use the public funds, to the full extent of their ability, to keep up that excess of labour in the market,

* The moral effect of small properties and holdings has been elaborated with great care in a paper by John Barton, Esq., of Elmsleigh, read before the Statistical Society, in May, 1849, and which will appear in a subsequent number of this Society's Journal.

and therefore, as they vainly imagine, that cheapness of it, which the farmers of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire find, without any such contrivance, among the poor peasantry of those counties, half dependent on their petty domestic manufactures of straw and lace.

32. The moral influences of improved *police*, too, are obviously greater than has generally been supposed, in its repression of the small pot-house crime which the present data prove to have an immediate sympathy with the violent and malicious offences against property, and offences against the currency, and to be, in all probability, a sort of nursing crime, through which (in times of disordered industry more especially) the hardier of the young and unprincipled graduate into professional crime; influences which are obvious in the comparative *deficiency* of these minor commitments in proportion to the more serious in the best policed counties.

33. The influence of *race*, too, can scarcely be doubted, in contemplating many of the facts here brought to account, such as those which give a peculiar aspect, throughout, to the Celtic populations of the west; whose ignorance, poverty, and excess of numbers in proportion to the produce of the soil, are as obvious as their relative deficiency of crime and improvident marriages, with only the average of incontinence in other respects, and a deficiency of savings in banks, which, however indicative of their genuine poverty, in no respect impugns the exceeding parsimony which characterises the daily life of their peasantry; features which all indicate considerable popular misapprehensions as to the Celtic character, and the structure of society which it is calculated to produce.

34. There is likewise a very remarkable general resemblance in moral features between the Celtic regions of the west and the Scandinavian districts of the north, except in the greater amount of energy, instruction, and means possessed by the latter; the second as well as the third, being probably a result of the first, a characteristic of race associated with higher habits of co-operation.

35. The Celtic districts, considered *apart*, always give the same results as those supplied by the rest of the kingdom, with reference to the predominantly beneficial influences associated with instruction, although they often appear, in a more general comparison with the kingdom at large, to give opposite testimony.

36. For the many minor inductions which have been adventured, I would refer to the preceding pages; and they will be found the more trustworthy because exempt from the common fallacy which would regard every moral phenomenon as the result of *one cause* only, if it do but exhibit some numerical accordance with any *one concomitant* placed in such a light by the imagination of the inquirer. I am well aware of the various objections which may be brought against some of them; but they involve what appeared to me to be the most probable hypotheses for the reconciliation of the facts; and to anticipate objections would be a very unprofitable labour, especially to one who trusts to find in the reader as much candour as may have been permitted to his own mind, in the course of his present endeavour to distinguish the predominant from the subordinate influences, and their various effect under different combinations.

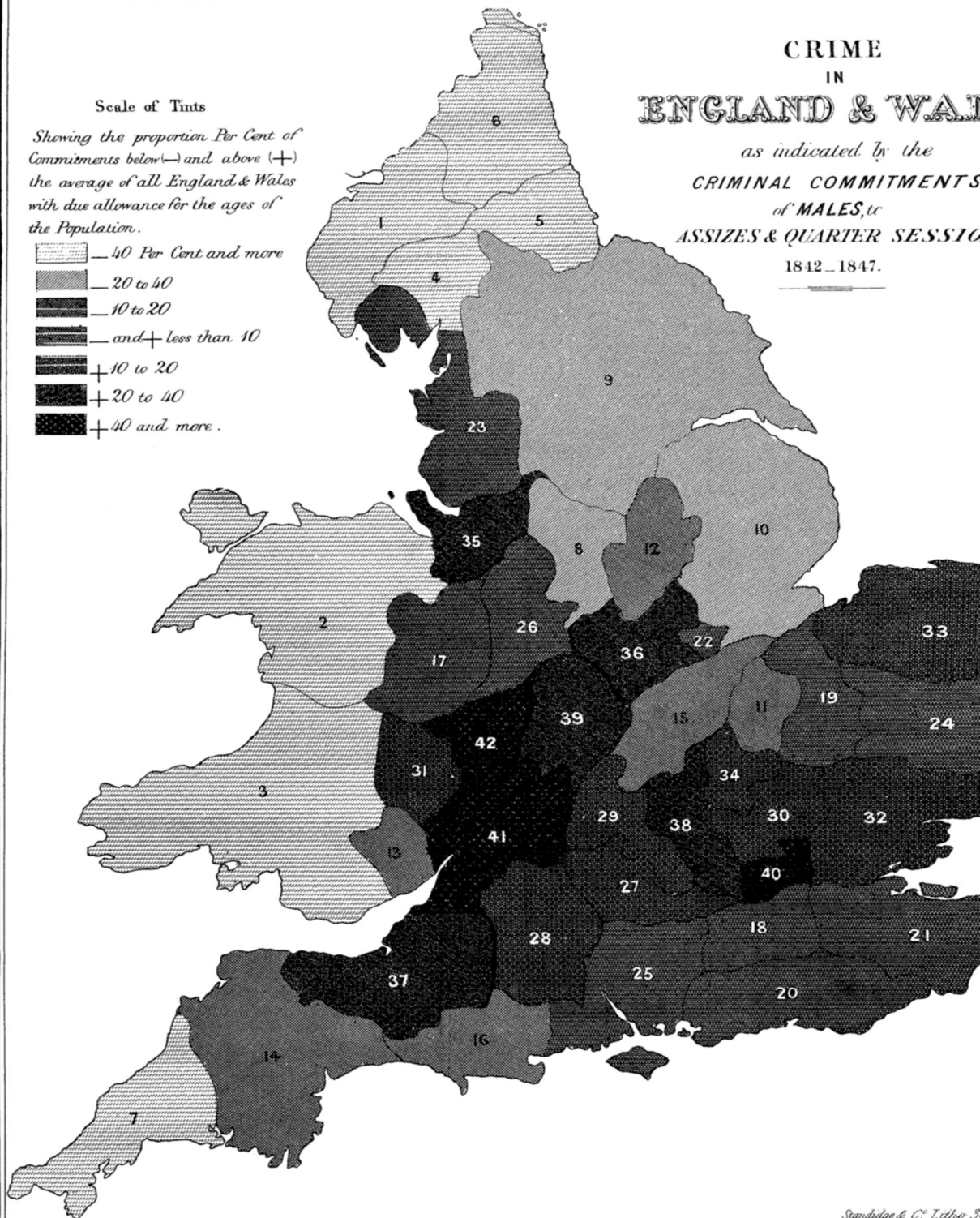
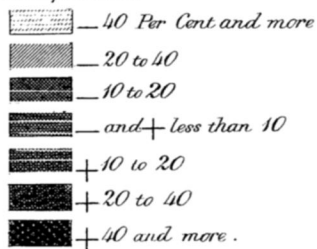
CRIME IN ENGLAND & WALES

as indicated by the
CRIMINAL COMMITMENTS
of MALES, &c
ASSIZES & QUARTER SESSIONS

1842-1847.

Scale of Tints

Showing the proportion Per Cent of Commitments below (—) and above (+) the average of all England & Wales with due allowance for the ages of the Population.



V.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES, AS INDICATED BY THE GROSS
CRIMINAL COMMITMENTS OF MALES TO ASSIZES AND QUARTER
SESSIONS: 1842-1847.

*** In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.—
For the whole numbers see the large Table IX.

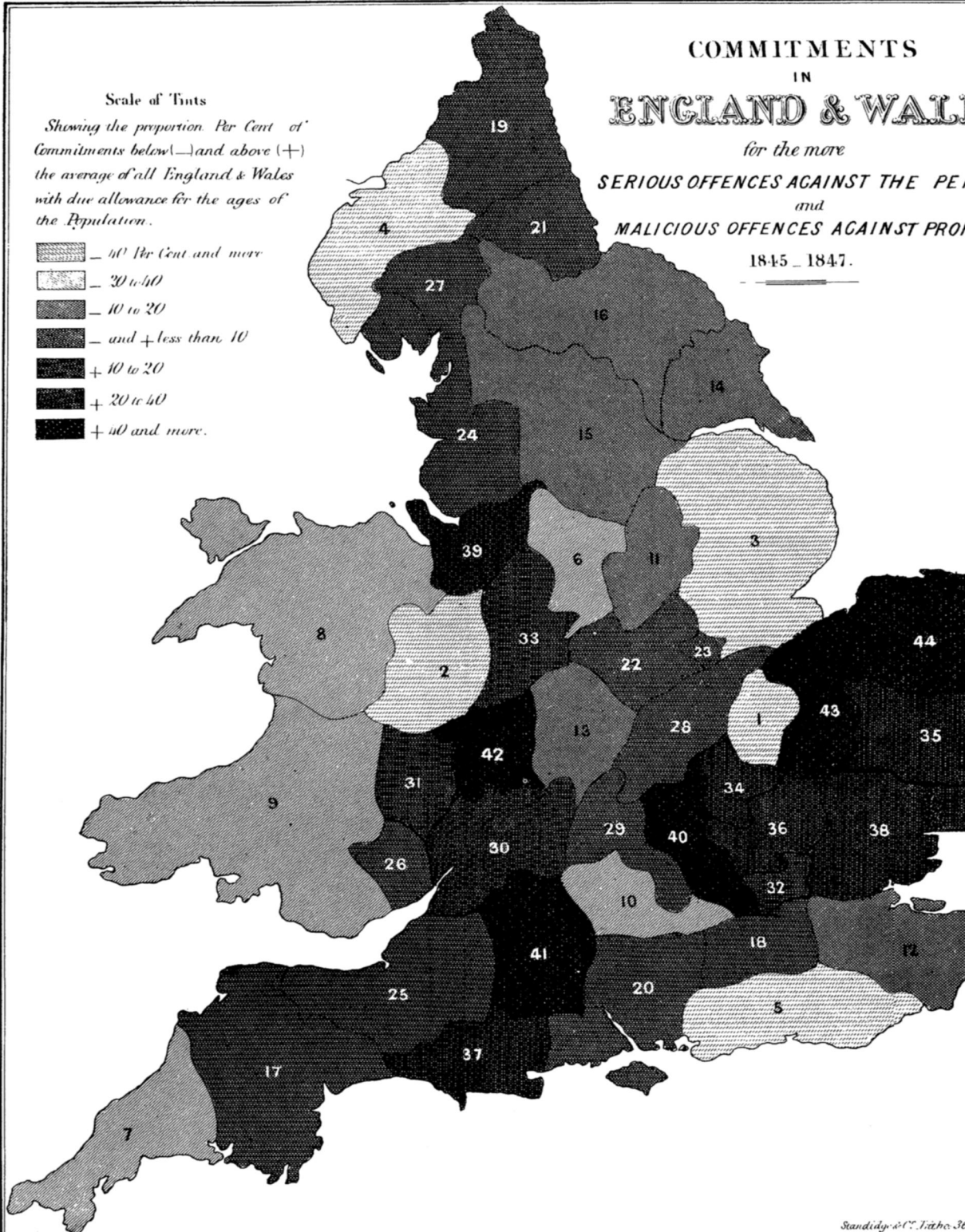
Counties in their Alphabetical order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.			Counties in the order of their per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.		
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-47.		1842-47.	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.
34. Bedford	+ 21·4	+ 15·1	+ 18·4	1. Cumberland	- 63·3	- 68·2	- 57·5
27. Berks	+ 9·6	+ 14·8	+ 12·0	2. North Wales	- 59·0	- 61·2	- 57·4
38. Bucks	+ 20·0	+ 44·2	+ 31·2	3. South Wales	- 54·0	- 55·7	- 53·2
19. Cambridge	- 6·2	+ 3·1	- 1·8	4. Westmoreland	- 53·2	- 66·3	- 36·3
35. Cheshire	+ 34·5	+ 12·9	+ 24·3	5. Durham	- 53·1	- 49·0	- 57·6
7. Cornwall	- 54·1	- 45·3	- 50·0	6. Northumberland	- 51·5	- 46·3	- 57·6
1. Cumberland	- 68·2	- 57·5	- 63·3	7. Cornwall	- 50·0	- 54·1	- 45·3
8. Derby	- 32·7	- 43·2	- 39·0	8. Derby	- 39·0	- 32·7	- 43·2
14. Devon	- 24·5	- 3·8	- 14·8	9. York	- 31·2	- 23·4	- 39·9
16. Dorset	- 19·2	+ 2·7	- 10·1	10. Lincoln	- 22·7	- 19·6	- 26·4
5. Durham	- 49·0	- 57·6	- 53·1	11. Huntingdon	- 18·0	- 30·4	- 5·2
32. Essex	+ 17·5	+ 16·9	+ 17·2	12. Nottingham	- 15·8	- 12·5	- 19·6
41. Gloucester	+ 54·0	+ 45·8	+ 50·2	13. Monmouth	- 15·1	- 12·1	- 18·2
31. Hereford	+ 19·3	+ 12·5	+ 16·1	14. Devon	- 14·8	- 24·5	- 3·8
30. Hertford	+ 14·2	+ 17·5	+ 15·7	15. Northampton	- 10·1	- 10·9	- 9·2
11. Huntingdon	- 30·4	- 5·2	- 18·7	16. Dorset	- 10·1	- 19·2	+ 2·7
21. Kent	+ 3·4	- 3·7		17. Salop	- 8·1	+ 12·7	- 32·2
23. Lancaster	+ 10·0	- 1·4	+ 4·5	18. Surrey	- 2·1	- 13·3	+ 10·5
36. Leicester	+ 40·3	+ 9·1	+ 25·7	19. Cambridge	- 1·8	- 6·2	+ 3·1
10. Lincoln	- 19·6	- 26·4	- 22·7	20. Sussex	- 0·5	- 3·4	+ 2·8
40. Middlesex	+ 28·4	+ 72·1	+ 49·0	21. Kent		+ 3·4	- 3·7
13. Monmouth	- 12·1	- 18·2	- 15·1	22. Rutland	+ 1·3	+ 1·9	+ 6
33. Norfolk	+ 16·2	+ 19·2	+ 17·6	23. Lancaster	+ 4·5	+ 10·0	- 1·4
15. Northampton	- 10·9	- 9·2	- 10·1	24. Suffolk	+ 7·4	+ 12·3	+ 2·0
6. Northumberland	- 46·3	- 57·6	- 51·5	25. Southampton	+ 8·2	- 1·3	+ 19·0
12. Nottingham	- 12·5	- 19·6	- 15·8	26. Stafford	+ 8·4	+ 22·7	- 6·9
29. Oxford	+ 12·9	+ 16·0	+ 14·3	27. Berks	+ 12·0	+ 9·6	+ 14·8
22. Rutland	+ 1·9	+ 6	+ 1·3	28. Wilts	+ 13·7	+ 11·6	+ 16·2
17. Salop	+ 12·7	- 32·2	- 8·1	29. Oxford	+ 14·3	+ 12·9	+ 16·0
37. Somerset	+ 37·6	+ 20·4	+ 29·7	30. Herts	+ 15·7	+ 14·2	+ 17·5
25. Southampton	- 1·3	+ 19·0	+ 8·2	31. Hereford	+ 16·0	+ 19·3	+ 12·5
26. Stafford	+ 22·7	- 6·9	+ 8·4	32. Essex	+ 17·2	+ 17·5	+ 16·9
24. Suffolk	+ 12·3	+ 2·0	+ 7·4	33. Norfolk	+ 17·6	+ 16·2	+ 19·2
18. Surrey	- 13·3	+ 10·5	- 2·1	34. Bedford	+ 18·4	+ 21·4	+ 15·1
20. Sussex	- 3·4	+ 2·8	- 5	35. Chester	+ 24·3	+ 34·5	+ 12·9
39. Warwick	+ 39·0	+ 28·2	+ 33·8	36. Leicester	+ 25·7	+ 40·3	+ 9·1
4. Westmoreland	- 66·3	- 36·3	- 53·2	37. Somerset	+ 29·7	+ 37·6	+ 20·4
28. Wilts	+ 11·6	+ 16·2	+ 13·7	38. Bucks	+ 31·2	+ 20·0	+ 44·2
42. Worcester	+ 54·7	+ 55·9	+ 55·3	39. Warwick	+ 33·8	+ 39·0	+ 28·2
9. York	- 23·4	- 39·9	- 31·2	40. Middlesex	+ 49·0	+ 28·4	+ 72·1
2. North Wales	- 61·2	- 57·4	- 59·0	41. Gloucester	+ 50·2	+ 54·0	+ 45·8
3. South Wales	- 55·7	- 53·2	- 54·0	42. Worcester	+ 55·3	+ 54·7	+ 55·9

VI.*

COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE MORE SERIOUS
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PROPERTY: 1842-1847.

. In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.—For the whole numbers see the large Table VI.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.			Counties in the order of their per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent. below and above the Average.		
	1842-44.	1845-45.	1842-47.		1842-44.	1845-47.	1842-47.
40. Bedford....	+ 69·4	+ 23·6	+ 48·8	1. Cumberland	- 57·2	- 42·6	- 50·8
17. Berks	- 2·5	- 23·4	- 11·9	2. Cornwall	- 50·9	- 35·9	- 44·1
39. Bucks	+ 45·3	+ 45·6	+ 45·6	3. Lincoln	- 35·0	- 51·2	- 42·4
38. Cambridge	+ 15·4	+ 74·8	+ 40·5	4. Sussex.....	- 39·3	- 42·3	- 40·6
43. Chester	+ 71·2	+ 38·9	+ 56·6	5. Westmoreland	- 77·0	+ 7·3	- 39·9
2. Cornwall	- 50·9	- 35·9	- 44·1	6. North Wales	- 34·8	- 32·1	- 33·6
1. Cumberland	- 57·2	- 42·6	- 50·8	7. Derby	- 25·3	- 40·5	- 32·2
17. Derby	- 25·3	- 40·5	- 32·2	8. Huntingdon	- 3·6	- 63·3	- 30·3
13. Devon	- 29·6	- 9·5	- 20·6	9. Nottingham	- 27·3	- 20·1	- 24·1
25. Dorset	- 26·2	+ 34·2	+ 9	10. York, East Riding .	- 30·3	- 16·2	- 23·9
24. Durham	+ 1·9	- 4·4	- 1·0	11. „ West Riding	- 30·2	- 16·0	- 23·7
37. Essex	+ 42·2	+ 36·8	+ 39·8	12. „ North Riding	- 30·3	- 14·6	- 23·2
30. Gloucester	+ 9·4	+ 13·2	+ 11·1	13. Devon	- 29·6	- 9·5	- 20·6
15. Hereford	- 38·4	+ 13·3	- 15·7	14. Surrey	- 23·4	- 7·5	- 16·2
11. Herts	- 1·3	+ 27·9	+ 11·8	15. Hereford	- 38·4	+ 13·3	- 15·7
8. Huntingdon	- 3·6	- 63·3	- 30·3	16. Northumberland....	- 18·5	- 5·8	- 12·8
22. Kent	+ 20·7	- 19·8	+ 2·5	17. Berks	- 2·5	- 23·4	- 11·9
28. Lancaster	- 7·9	+ 1·8	- 3·4	18. Oxford	- 21·5	+ 8·0	- 8·4
33. Leicester	+ 35·2	- 3·0	+ 18·0	19. Salop	+ 15·3	- 54·7	- 6·9
3. Lincoln	- 35·0	- 51·2	- 42·4	20. Warwick	+ 4·2	- 16·3	- 5·2
23. Middlesex	- 14·3	+ 13·3	- 1·9	21. Northampton	- 12·9	+ 7·5	- 3·7
26. Monmouth	- 2·6	+ 5·9	+ 1·4	22. Lancaster	- 7·9	+ 1·8	- 3·4
44. Norfolk....	+ 42·5	+ 80·5	+ 57·7	23. Middlesex	- 14·3	+ 13·3	- 1·9
21. Northampton	- 12·9	+ 7·5	- 3·7	24. Durham	+ 1·9	- 4·4	- 1·0
16. Northumberland	- 18·5	- 5·8	- 12·8	25. Dorset....	- 26·2	+ 34·2	+ 9
9. Nottingham	- 27·3	- 20·1	- 24·1	26. Monmouth	- 2·6	+ 5·9	+ 1·4
18. Oxford	- 21·5	+ 8·0	- 8·4	27. Southampton	+ 7·2	- 4·7	+ 1·9
32. Rutland	+ 24·8		+ 14·0	28. Kent	+ 20·7	- 19·8	+ 2·5
19. Salop	+ 15·3	- 54·7	- 6·9	29. South Wales	+ 33·8	- 33·7	+ 3·0
35. Somerset	+ 49·0	+ 4·7	+ 29·4	30. Gloucester	+ 9·4	+ 13·2	+ 11·1
27. Southampton	+ 7·2	- 4·7	+ 1·9	31. Herts	- 1·3	+ 27·9	+ 11·8
42. Stafford....	+ 89·2	+ 15·3	+ 55·1	32. Rutland	+ 24·8		+ 14·0
36. Suffolk	+ 39·5	+ 26·9	+ 33·9	33. Leicester	+ 35·2	- 3·0	+ 18·0
14. Surrey	- 23·4	- 7·5	- 16·2	34. Wilts	+ 5·9	+ 49·6	+ 25·3
4. Sussex	- 39·3	- 42·3	- 40·6	35. Somerset	+ 49·0	+ 4·7	+ 29·4
20. Warwick	+ 4·2	- 16·3	- 5·2	36. Suffolk....	+ 39·5	+ 26·9	+ 33·9
5. Westmoreland	- 77·0	+ 7·3	- 39·9	37. Essex	+ 42·2	+ 36·8	+ 39·8
34. Wilts	+ 5·9	+ 49·6	+ 25·3	38. Cambridge	+ 15·4	+ 74·8	+ 40·5
41. Worcester	+ 41·0	+ 65·0	+ 51·7	39. Bucks	+ 45·3	+ 45·6	+ 45·6
10. York, East Rididg.	- 30·3	- 16·2	- 23·9	40. Bedford	+ 69·4	+ 23·6	+ 48·8
12. „ North Riding	- 30·3	- 14·6	- 23·2	41. Worcester	+ 41·0	+ 65·0	+ 51·7
11. „ West Riding.	- 30·2	- 16·0	- 23·7	42. Stafford	+ 89·2	+ 15·3	+ 55·1
6. North Wales....	- 34·8	- 32·1	- 33·6	43. Chester	+ 71·2	+ 38·9	+ 56·6
29. South Wales....	+ 33·8	- 33·7	+ 3·0	44. Norfolk	+ 42·5	+ 80·5	+ 57·7



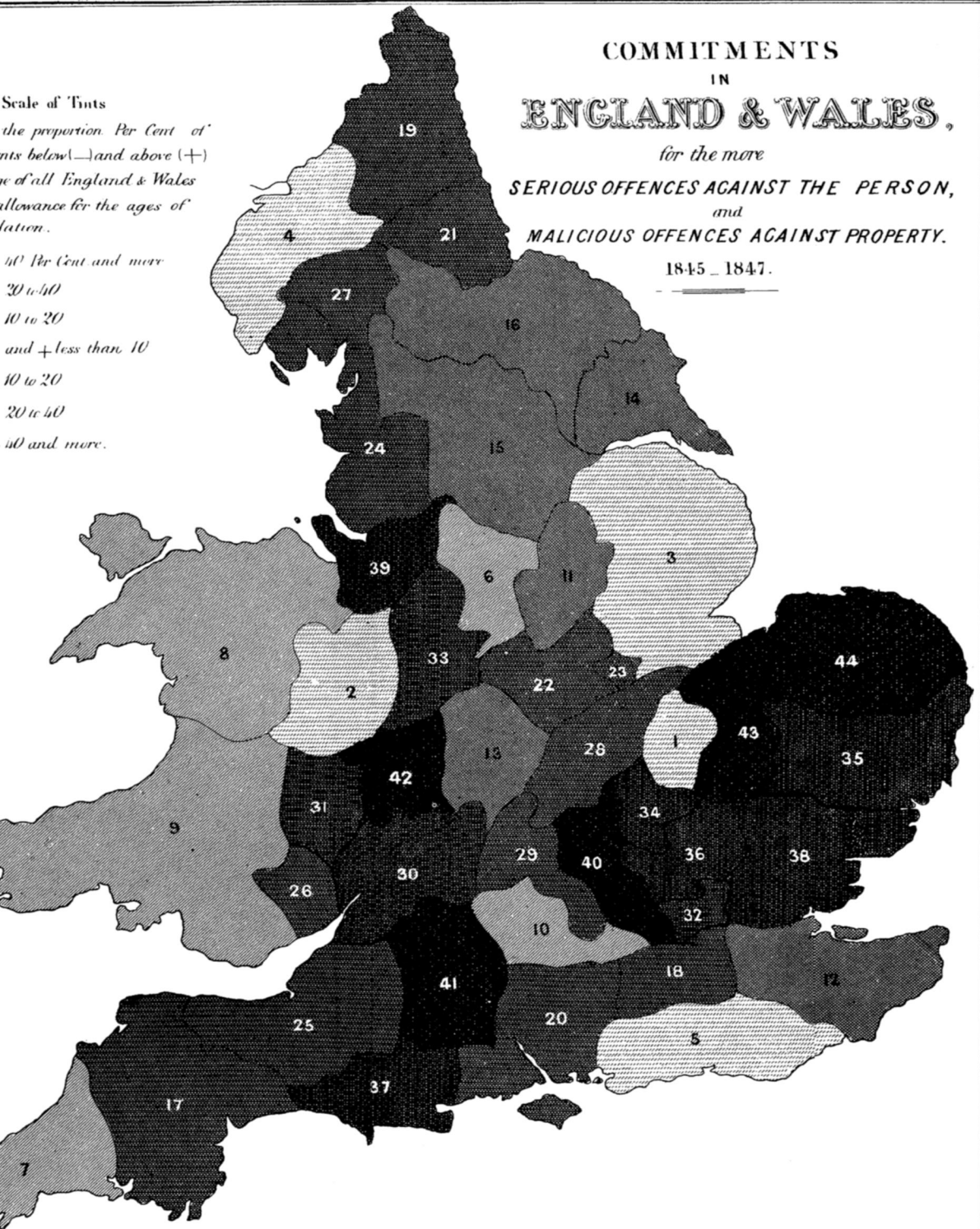
COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND & WALES.

for the more

SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON,
and
MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

1845 - 1847.

Scale of Tints
the proportion Per Cent of
the population below (—) and above (+)
the average of all England & Wales
allowance for the ages of
population.
40 Per Cent and more
20 to 40
10 to 20
and + less than 10
10 to 20
20 to 40
40 and more.



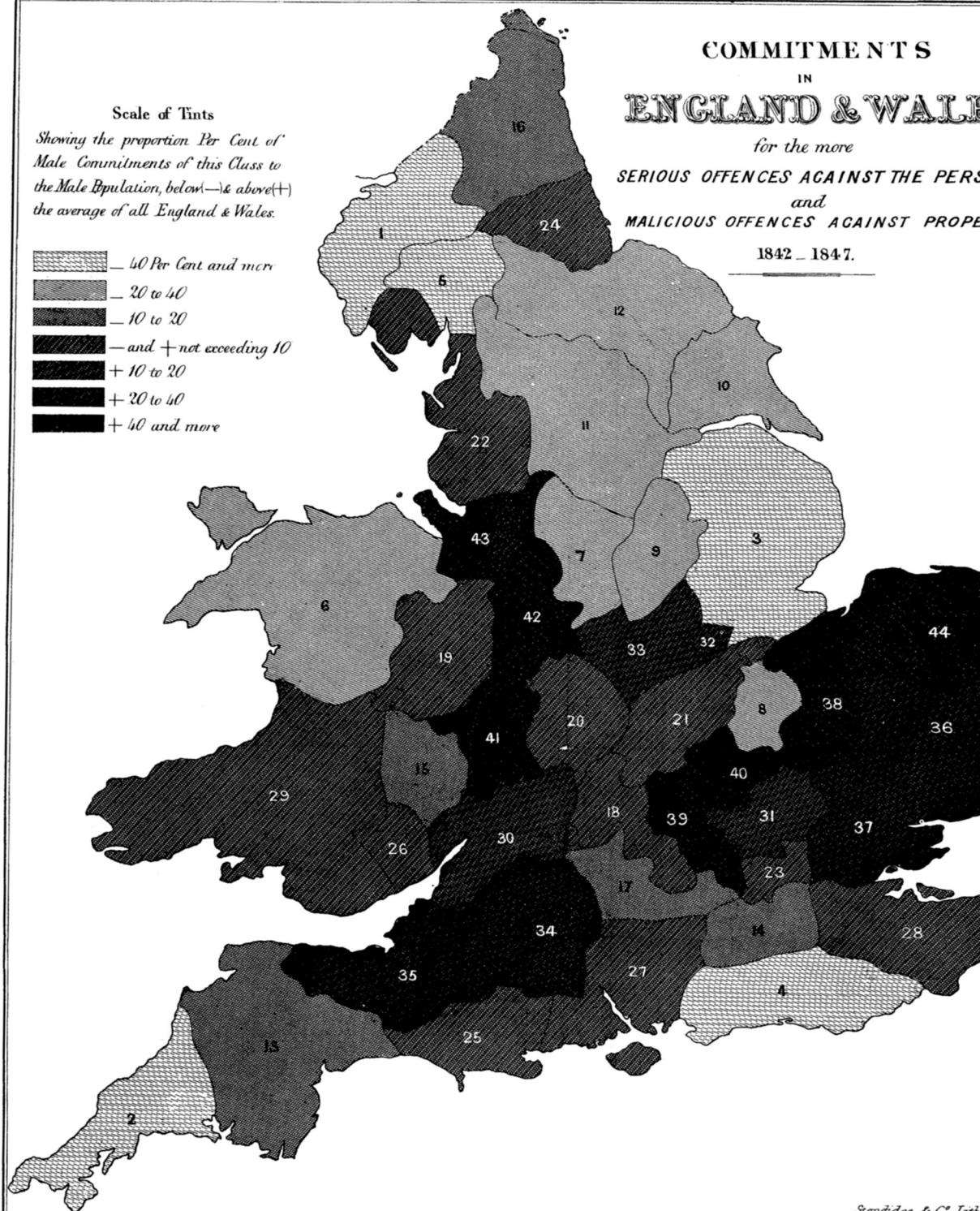
COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND & WALES

for the more
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON
and
MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY
1842 - 1847.

Scale of Tints

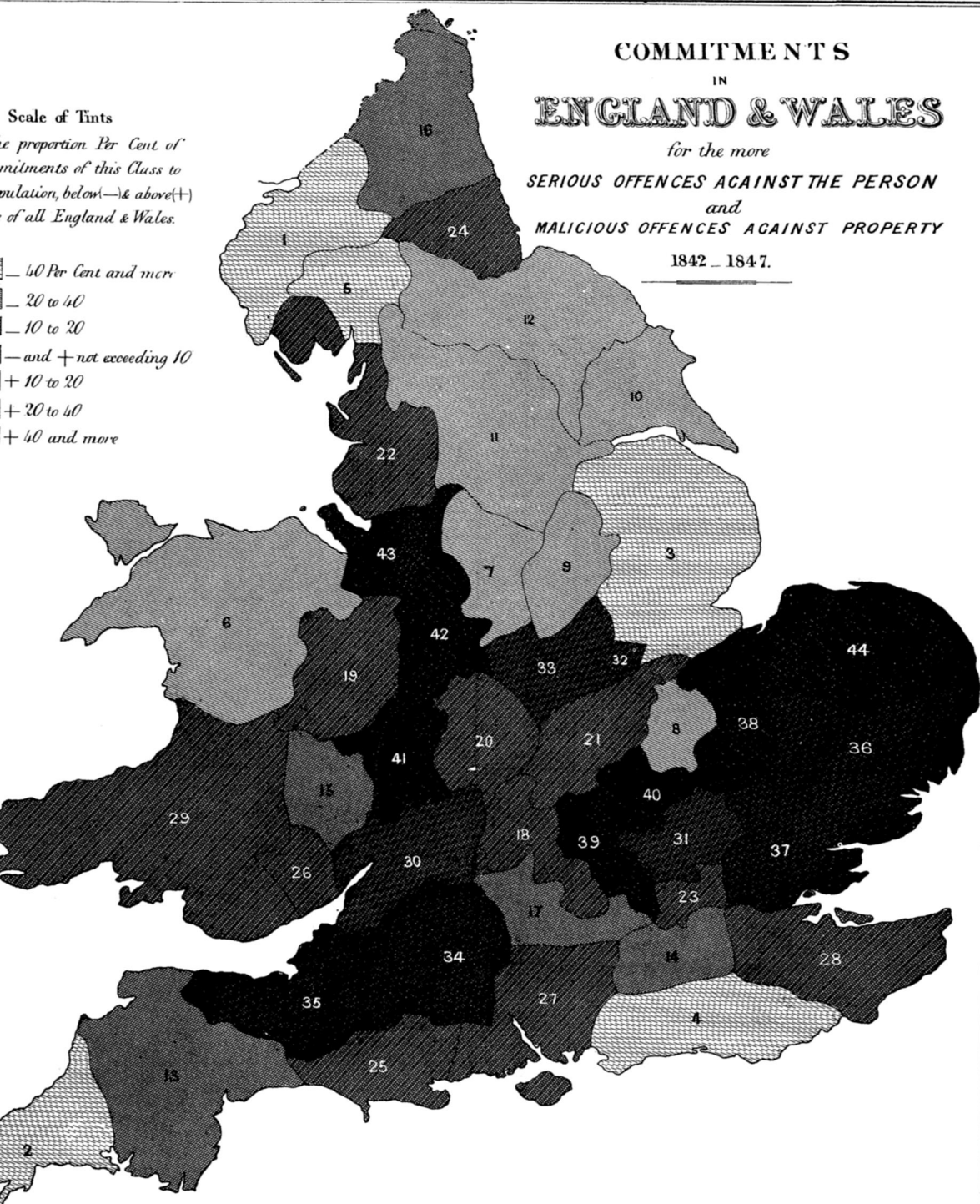
Showing the proportion Per Cent. of
Male Commitments of this Class to
the Male Population, below (—) & above (+)
the average of all England & Wales.

- 40 Per Cent and more
- 20 to 40
- 10 to 20
- and + not exceeding 10
- + 10 to 20
- + 20 to 40
- + 40 and more



*the proportion Per Cent of
commitments of this Class to
population, below(—)& above(+)
of all England & Wales.*

— 40 Per Cent and more
 — 20 to 40
 — 10 to 20
 — and + not exceeding 10
 + 10 to 20
 + 20 to 40
 + 40 and more



VI.

COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE MORE SERIOUS
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND MALICIOUS OFFENCES
AGAINST PROPERTY, 1845-6-7.

* * In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results. For the whole numbers see large Table VI.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their Per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.
34. Bedford	+ 23·6	1. Huntingdon	— 63·3
10. Berks	— 23·4	2. Salop	— 54·7
40. Bucks	+ 45·6	3. Lincoln	— 51·2
43. Cambridge	+ 74·8	4. Cumberland	— 42·6
39. Chester	+ 38·9	5. Sussex	— 42·3
7. Cornwall	— 35·9	6. Derby	— 40·5
4. Cumberland	— 42·6	7. Cornwall	— 35·9
6. Derby	— 40·5	8. South Wales	— 33·7
17. Devon	— 9·5	9. North Wales	— 32·1
37. Dorset	+ 34·2	10. Berks	— 23·4
21. Durham	— 4·4	11. Nottingham	— 20·1
38. Essex	+ 36·8	12. Kent	— 19·8
30. Gloucester	+ 13·2	13. Warwick	— 16·3
31. Hereford	+ 13·3	14. East Riding	— 16·2
36. Herts	+ 27·9	15. West Riding	— 16·0
1. Huntingdon	— 63·3	16. North Riding	— 14·6
12. Kent	— 19·8	17. Devon	— 9·5
24. Lancaster	+ 1·8	18. Surrey	— 7·5
22. Leicester	— 3·0	19. Northumberland	— 5·8
3. Lincoln	— 51·2	20. Southampton	— 4·7
32. Middlesex	+ 13·3	21. Durham	— 4·4
26. Monmouth	+ 5·9	22. Leicester	— 3·0
44. Norfolk	+ 80·5	23. Rutland	
28. Northampton	+ 7·5	24. Lancaster	+ 1·8
19. Northumberland	— 5·8	25. Somerset	+ 4·7
11. Nottingham	— 20·1	26. Monmouth	+ 5·9
29. Oxford	+ 8·0	27. Westmoreland	+ 7·3
23. Rutland		28. Northampton	+ 7·5
2. Salop	— 54·7	29. Oxford	+ 8·0
25. Somerset	+ 4·7	30. Gloucester	+ 13·2
20. Southampton	— 4·7	31. Hereford	+ 13·3
33. Stafford	+ 15·3	32. Middlesex	+ 13·3
35. Suffolk	+ 26·9	33. Stafford	+ 15·3
18. Surrey	— 7·5	34. Bedford	+ 23·6
5. Sussex	— 42·3	35. Suffolk	+ 26·9
13. Warwick	— 16·3	36. Herts	+ 27·9
27. Westmoreland	+ 7·3	37. Dorset	+ 34·2
41. Wilts	+ 49·6	38. Essex	+ 36·8
42. Worcester	+ 65·0	39. Chester	+ 38·9
14. York, East Riding	— 16·2	40. Bucks	+ 45·6
16. „ North Riding	— 14·6	41. Wilts	+ 49·6
15. „ West Riding	— 16·0	42. Worcester	+ 65·0
8. North Wales	— 32·1	43. Cambridge	+ 74·8
9. South Wales	— 33·7	44. Norfolk	+ 80·5

VII.

COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR OFFENCES
AGAINST PROPERTY, EXCEPTING ONLY THE "MALICIOUS:"
1845-1847.

. In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results. For the whole numbers see large Table VII.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their Per Centages above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.
29. Bedford	+ 13.0	1. Durham	- 62.4
33. Berks	+ 17.8	2. Northumberland....	- 62.0
41. Bucks	+ 43.5	3. Cumberland	- 60.3
19. Cambridge	- 6.5	4. North Wales	- 60.0
28. Chester....	+ 10.6	5. South Wales	- 57.6
6. Cornwall	- 50.0	6. Cornwall	- 50.0
3. Cumberland....	- 60.3	7. Derby	- 49.8
7. Derby	- 49.8	8. North Riding	- 40.2
21. Devon	- 4.1	9. West Riding	- 40.0
24. Dorset	- 27.1	10. East Riding	- 39.9
1. Durham	- 62.4	11. Westmoreland	- 39.3
37. Essex	+ 21.7	12. Salop	- 29.6
42. Gloucester	+ 56.2	13. Lincoln	- 23.7
31. Hereford	+ 13.8	14. Monmouth	- 19.4
34. Herts	+ 18.3	15. Nottingham	- 17.0
20. Huntingdon	+ 5.7	16. Northampton	- 10.9
23. Kent	- 1.3	17. Rutland	- 10.9
22. Lancaster	- 2.2	18. Stafford	- 7.8
27. Leicester	+ 7.3	19. Cambridge	- 6.5
13. Lincoln	- 23.7	20. Huntingdon	- 5.7
44. Middlesex	+ 71.4	21. Devon	- 4.1
14. Monmouth	- 19.4	22. Lancaster	- 2.2
38. Norfolk....	+ 12.2	23. Kent	- 1.3
16. Northampton	- 10.9	24. Dorset....	+ 1.0
2. Northumberland	- 62.0	25. Suffolk....	+ 2.8
15. Nottingham	- 17.0	26. Sussex....	+ 4.7
35. Oxford	+ 18.6	27. Leicester	+ 7.3
17. Rutland	- 10.9	28. Chester	+ 10.6
12. Salop	- 29.6	29. Bedford	+ 13.0
36. Somerset	+ 18.6	30. Surrey	+ 13.7
39. Southampton	+ 22.2	31. Hereford	+ 13.8
18. Stafford....	- 7.8	32. Wilts	+ 17.4
25. Suffolk	+ 2.8	33. Berks	+ 17.8
30. Surrey	+ 13.7	34. Herts	+ 18.3
26. Sussex	+ 4.7	35. Oxford....	+ 18.6
40. Warwick	+ 34.4	36. Somerset	+ 18.6
11. Westmoreland	- 40.2	37. Essex....	+ 21.7
32. Wilts	+ 17.4	38. Norfolk	+ 21.7
43. Worcester	+ 57.9	39. Southampton	+ 22.2
10. York, East Riding	- 39.9	40. Warwick	+ 34.4
8. " North Riding	- 40.2	41. Bucks	+ 43.5
9. " West Riding	- 40.0	42. Gloucester	+ 56.2
4. North Wales	- 57.6	43. Worcester	+ 57.9
5. South Wales....	- 60.0	44. Middlesex	+ 71.4

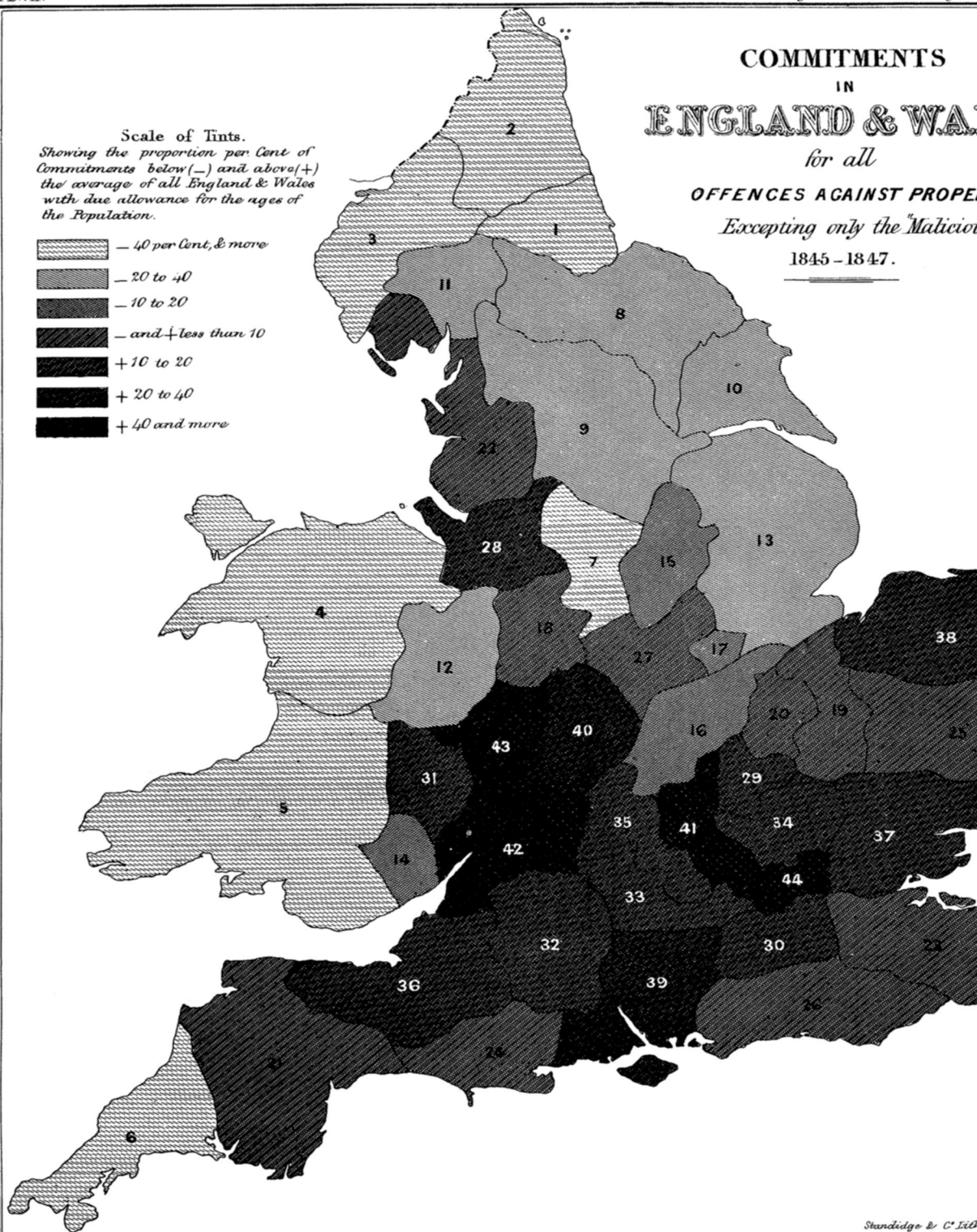
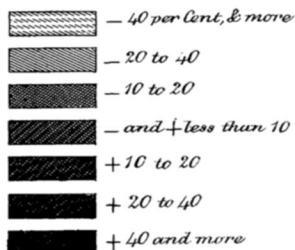
COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND & WALES for all

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

Excepting only the "Malicious"

1845-1847.

Scale of Tints.
Showing the proportion per Cent of
Commitments below (-) and above (+)
the average of all England & Wales
with due allowance for the ages of
the Population.



COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND & WALES

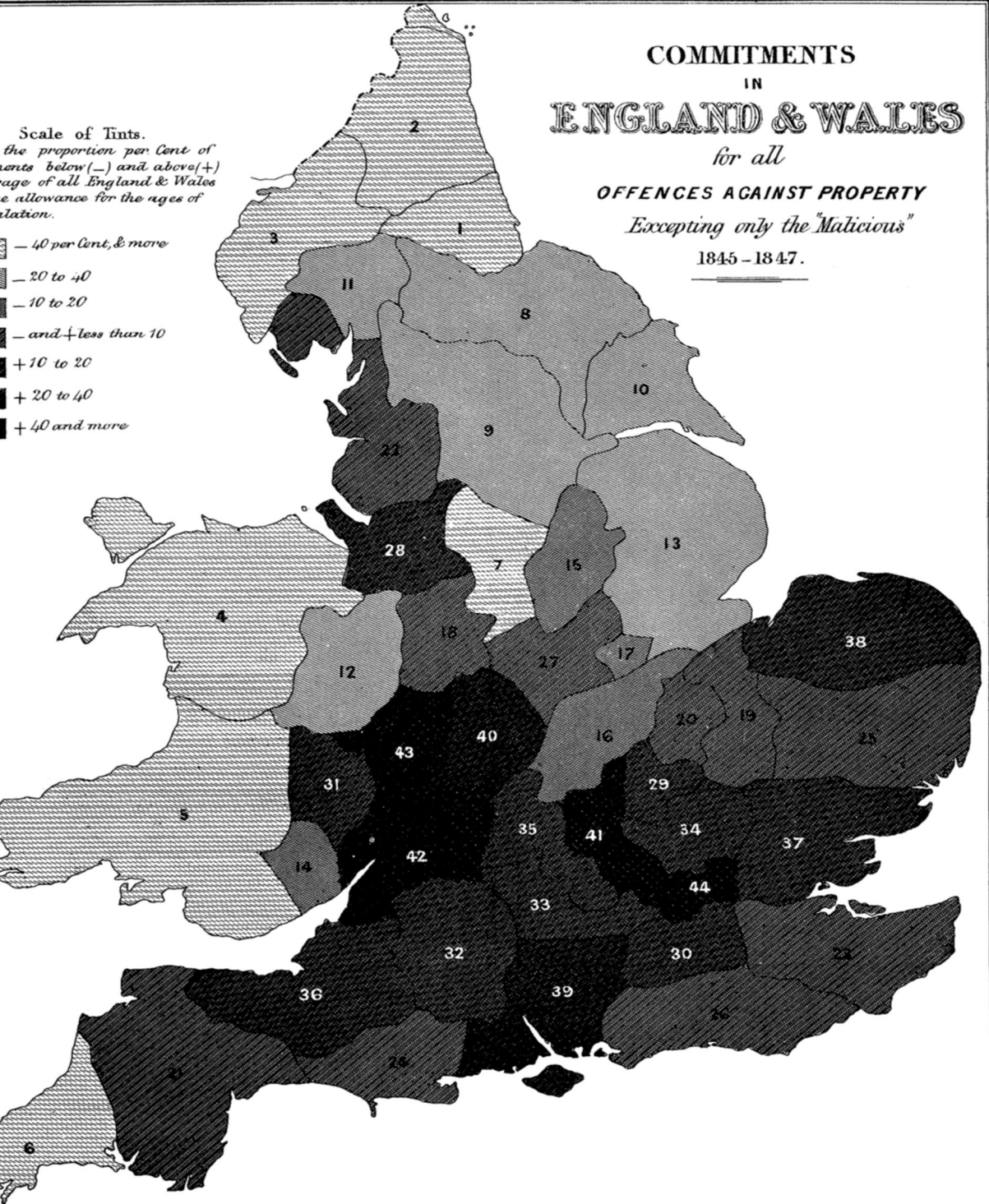
for all
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

Excepting only the "Malicious"

1845 - 1847.

Scale of Tints.
the proportion per Cent of
cases below (-) and above (+)
the average of all England & Wales
the allowance for the ages of
population.

- 40 per Cent, & more
- 20 to 40
- 10 to 20
- and less than 10
- + 10 to 20
- + 20 to 40
- + 40 and more



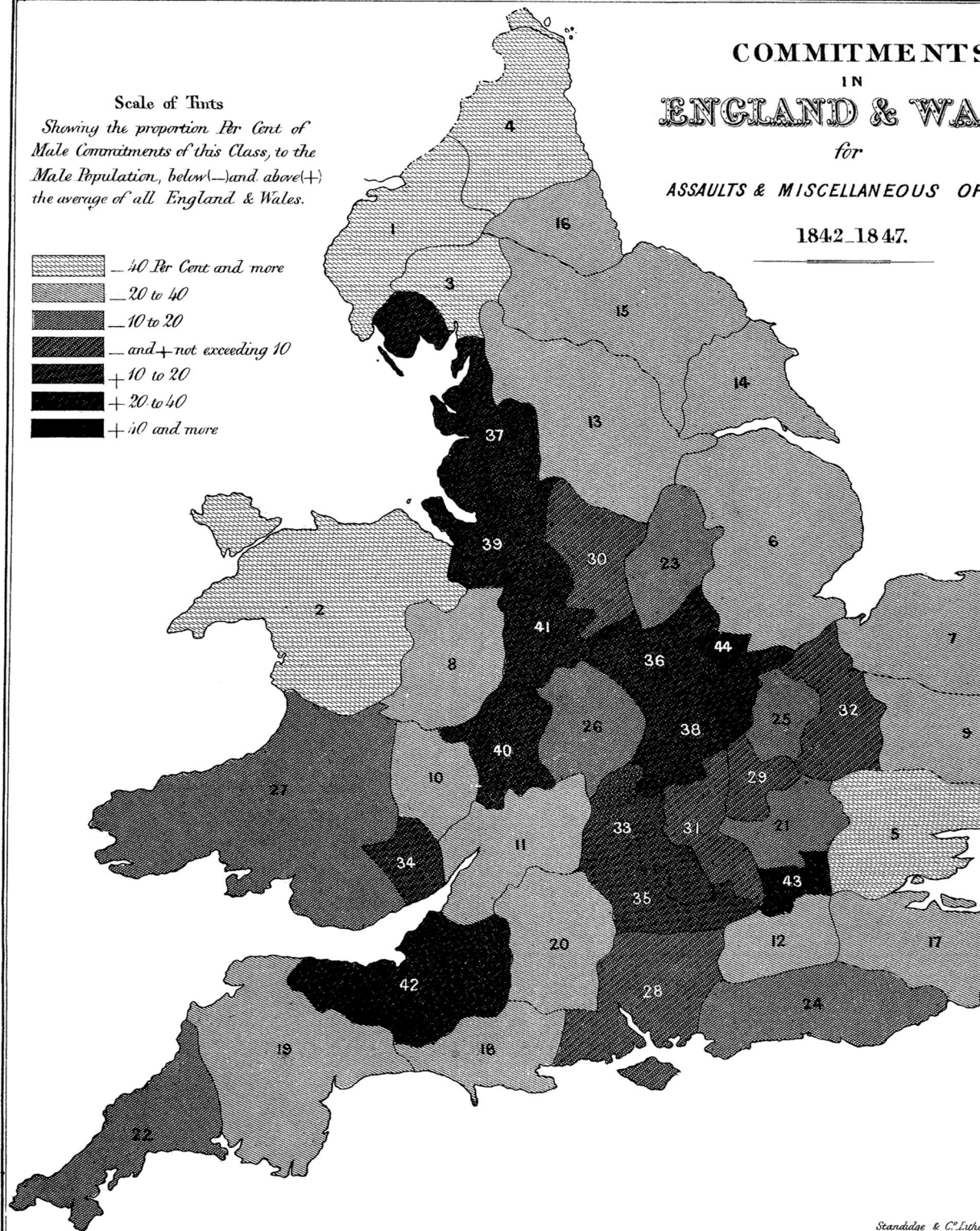
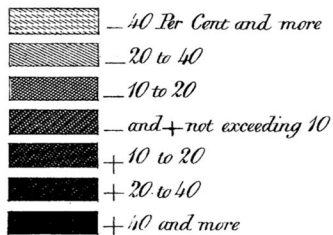
COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND & WA for

ASSAULTS & MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES

1842-1847.

Scale of Tints

Showing the proportion Per Cent of Male Commitments of this Class, to the Male Population, below (—) and above (+) the average of all England & Wales.



COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND & WALES,

for

ASSAULTS & MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES.

1842-1847.

Scale of Tints

the proportion Per Cent of
commitments of this Class, to the
population, below (—) and above (+)
of all England & Wales.

— 40 Per Cent and more

— 20 to 40

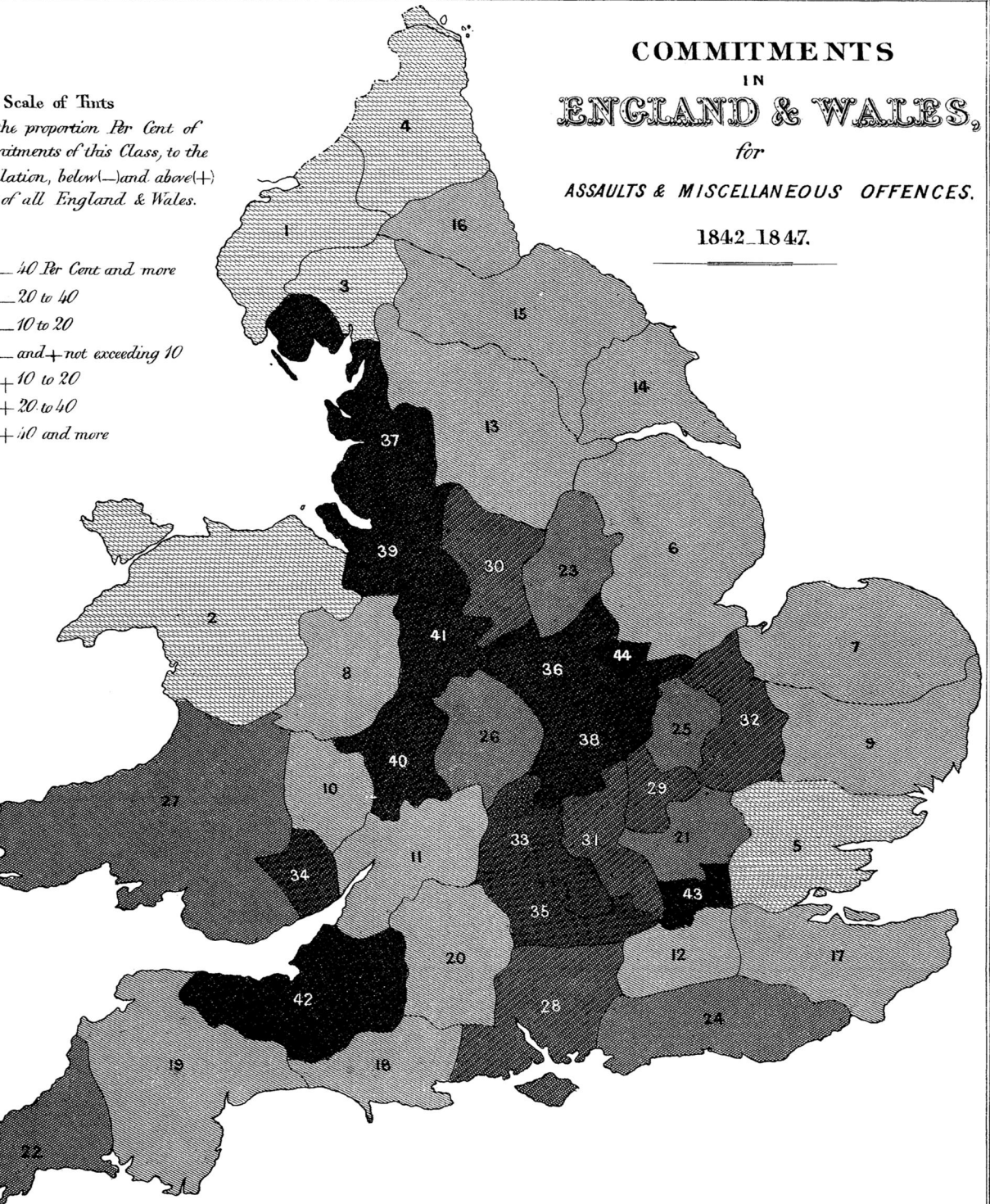
— 10 to 20

— and + not exceeding 10

+ 10 to 20

+ 20 to 40

+ 40 and more



VIII.

COMMITMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR ASSAULTS AND MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES OF ALL KINDS: 1842-47.

. In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.—For the whole numbers see the large Table VIII.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.			Counties in the order of their Per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.		
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-47.		1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-47.
29. Bedford....	- 34.7	+ 42.4	- 3.9	1. Cumberland	- 65.0	- 33.4	- 52.7
35. Berks	+ 17.0	+ 8.4	+ 13.6	2. North Wales	- 48.6	- 44.7	- 47.0
31. Bucks	- 37.9	+ 57.0	- 7	3. Westmoreland	- 54.2	- 27.7	- 43.9
32. Cambridge	- 35.0	+ 68.8	+ 6.8	4. Northumberland	- 41.4	- 39.5	- 40.6
39. Chester	+ 29.7	+ 23.2	+ 27.1	5. Essex	- 35.6	- 47.8	- 40.5
22. Cornwall	- 35.7	+ 2.0	- 20.5	6. Lincoln	- 39.5	- 39.3	- 39.4
1. Cumberland	- 65.0	- 33.4	- 52.7	7. Norfolk	- 34.3	- 43.1	- 37.7
30. Derby	+ 2	- 8.0	- 3.0	8. Salop	- 20.3	- 58.4	- 35.2
19. Devon	- 41.0	+ 3	- 23.6	9. Suffolk	- 40.8	- 20.9	- 33.0
18. Dorset	- 44.3	+ 7.3	- 23.8	10. Hereford	- 52.2	+ 3.0	- 30.8
15. Durham	- 15.6	- 36.7	- 24.2	11. Gloucester	- 15.9	- 47.8	- 28.6
5. Essex	- 35.6	- 47.8	- 40.5	12. Surrey	- 34.1	- 12.9	- 25.5
11. Gloucester	- 15.9	- 47.8	- 28.6	13. York, East Riding	- 7.2	- 52.6	- 25.4
10. Hereford	- 52.2	+ 3.0	- 30.8	14. „ West Riding	- 7.7	- 52.5	- 25.3
21. Herts	- 37.0	+ 4.3	- 20.6	15. „ North Riding	- 7.1	- 52.1	- 25.2
25. Huntingdon	- 44.6	+ 34.6	- 13.1	16. Durham	- 15.6	- 36.7	- 24.2
17. Kent	- 27.5	- 19.3	- 24.2	17. Kent	- 27.5	- 19.3	- 24.2
37. Lancaster	+ 36.5	+ 4.8	+ 23.5	18. Dorset	- 44.3	+ 7.3	- 23.8
36. Leicester	+ 12.5	+ 37.7	+ 22.5	19. Devon	- 41.0	+ 3	- 23.6
6. Lincoln	- 39.5	- 39.3	- 39.4	20. Wilts	- 25.3	- 17.3	- 22.2
43. Middlesex	+ 39.5	+ 114.8	+ 69.6	21. Herts	- 37.0	+ 4.3	- 20.6
34. Monmouth	+ 35.6	- 17.6	+ 13.3	22. Cornwall	- 35.7	+ 2.0	- 20.5
7. Norfolk	- 34.3	- 43.1	- 37.7	23. Nottingham	- 1.7	- 48.1	- 20.2
38. Northampton	+ 40.7	- 9	+ 24.2	24. Sussex	- 31.4	- 12.1	- 14.1
4. Northumberland	- 41.4	- 39.5	- 40.6	25. Huntingdon	- 44.6	+ 34.6	- 13.1
23. Nottingham	- 1.7	- 48.1	- 20.2	26. Warwick	- 10.3	- 13.6	- 11.6
33. Oxford	+ 19.5	- 4.4	+ 10.1	27. South Wales	- 7.3	- 16.8	- 11.1
44. Rutland	+ 43.8	+ 119.2	+ 73.7	28. Southampton	- 15.5	- 5	- 9.5
8. Salop	- 20.3	- 58.4	- 35.2	29. Bedford	- 34.7	+ 42.4	- 3.9
42. Somerset	+ 69.2	+ 52.0	+ 62.4	30. Derby	+ 2	- 8.0	- 3.0
28. Southampton	- 15.5	- 5	- 9.5	31. Bucks	- 37.9	+ 57.0	- 7
41. Stafford	+ 109.3	- 10.0	+ 39.0	32. Cambridge	- 35.0	+ 68.8	+ 6.8
9. Suffolk	- 40.8	- 20.9	- 33.0	33. Oxford	+ 19.5	- 4.4	+ 10.1
12. Surrey	- 34.1	- 12.9	- 25.5	34. Monmouth	+ 35.6	- 17.6	+ 13.3
24. Sussex	- 31.4	+ 12.1	- 14.1	35. Berks	+ 17.0	+ 8.4	+ 13.6
26. Warwick	- 10.3	- 13.6	- 11.6	36. Leicester	+ 12.5	- 37.7	+ 22.5
3. Westmoreland	- 54.2	- 27.7	- 43.9	37. Lancaster	+ 36.5	+ 4.8	+ 23.5
20. Wilts	- 25.3	- 17.3	- 22.2	38. Northampton	+ 40.7	+ 9	+ 24.2
40. Worcester	+ 24.0	+ 33.1	+ 27.6	39. Chester	+ 29.7	- 23.2	+ 27.1
13. York, East Riding	- 7.2	- 52.6	- 25.4	40. Worcester	+ 24.0	+ 33.1	+ 27.6
15. „ North Riding	- 7.1	- 52.1	- 25.2	41. Stafford	+ 109.3	- 10.0	+ 39.0
14. „ West Riding	- 7.7	- 52.5	- 25.3	42. Somerset	+ 69.2	+ 52.0	+ 62.4
2. North Wales	- 48.6	- 44.7	- 47.0	43. Middlesex	+ 39.5	- 114.8	+ 69.6
27. South Wales	- 7.3	- 16.8	- 11.1	44. Rutland	+ 43.8	+ 119.2	+ 73.7

IX.

IMPROVIDENT MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, (THOSE OF
MALES UNDER 21 BEING SO DESIGNATED): 1844 AND 1845.

. In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.—For the whole numbers see the large Table X., and the Statistical Journal, Vol. X., p. 224, *et seq.*

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent above and below the Average.		Counties in the order of their per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent below and above the Average.	
	1844.	1845.		1844.	1845.
44. Bedford	+ 147·8	+ 142·5	1. Rutland	- 67·3	- 14·0
19. Berks	- 3·3	+ 9·9	2. Middlesex	- 62·8	- 51·9
38. Bucks	+ 69·0	+ 55·6	3. Surrey	- 61·6	- 64·7
40. Cambridge	+ 103·8	+ 39·3	4. Southampton	- 60·1	- 40·9
33. Chester	+ 39·6	+ 36·7	5. Devon	- 54·3	- 54·3
16. Cornwall	- 12·7	- 25·4	6. Salop	- 46·7	- 51·6
15. Cumberland	- 25·7	+ 10·6	7. Hereford	- 45·9	- 68·7
26. Derby	+ 9·5	- 16·3	8. Kent	- 40·9	- 43·1
5. Devon	- 54·3	- 54·3	9. Monmouth	- 38·8	- 39·2
29. Dorset	+ 26·1	+ 19·8	10. Westmoreland	- 38·1	- 43·8
14. Durham	- 26·3	- 22·6	11. South Wales	- 32·3	- 37·8
32. Essex	+ 38·6	+ 35·2	12. York, East Riding	- 31·9	- 30·0
18. Gloucester	- 5·1	- 2·5	13. North Wales	- 30·0	- 32·3
7. Hereford	- 45·9	- 68·7	14. Durham	- 26·3	- 22·6
42. Herts	+ 112·5	+ 69·6	15. Cumberland	- 25·7	+ 10·6
43. Hunts	+ 115·1	+ 122·2	16. Cornwall	- 12·7	- 25·4
8. Kent	- 40·9	- 43·1	17. Northumberland	- 8·1	- 15·0
25. Lancaster	+ 7·8	+ 15·6	18. Gloucester	- 5·1	- 2·5
41. Leicester	+ 110·5	+ 104·2	19. Berks	- 3·3	+ 9·9
22. Lincoln	+ 3·9	- 6·9	20. Warwick	+ 0·1	+ 4·2
2. Middlesex	- 62·8	- 51·9	21. Sussex	+ 3·7	- 3
9. Monmouth	- 38·8	- 39·2	22. Lincoln	+ 3·9	- 6·9
30. Norfolk	+ 28·9	+ 21·2	23. Somerset	+ 6·5	+ 12·2
35. Northampton	+ 57·9	+ 84·7	24. Oxford	+ 7·8	+ 7·5
17. Northumberland	- 8·1	- 15·0	25. Lancaster	+ 7·8	+ 15·6
36. Nottingham	+ 58·4	+ 31·9	26. Derby	+ 9·5	- 16·3
24. Oxford	+ 7·8	+ 7·5	27. Worcester	+ 17·2	+ 34·5
1. Rutland	- 67·3	- 14·0	28. Suffolk	+ 17·3	+ 24·3
6. Salop	- 46·7	- 51·6	29. Dorset	+ 26·1	+ 19·8
23. Somerset	+ 6·5	+ 12·2	30. Norfolk	+ 28·9	+ 21·2
4. Southampton	- 60·1	- 40·9	31. Stafford	+ 34·0	+ 32·4
31. Stafford	+ 34·0	+ 32·4	32. Essex	+ 38·6	+ 35·2
28. Suffolk	+ 17·3	+ 24·3	33. Chester	+ 39·6	+ 36·7
3. Surrey	- 61·6	- 64·7	34. York, North Riding	+ 43·2	- 36·8
21. Sussex	+ 3·7	- 3	35. Northampton	+ 57·9	+ 84·7
20. Warwick	+ 0·1	+ 4·2	36. Nottingham	+ 58·4	+ 31·9
10. Westmoreland	- 38·1	- 43·8	37. York, West Riding	+ 67·8	+ 70·6
39. Wilts	+ 73·4	+ 40·7	38. Buckingham	+ 69·0	+ 55·6
27. Worcester	+ 17·2	+ 34·5	39. Wilts	+ 73·4	+ 40·7
12. York, East Riding	- 31·9	- 36·8	40. Cambridge	+ 103·8	+ 39·3
34. „ North Riding	+ 43·2	- 30·0	41. Leicester	+ 110·5	+ 104·2
37. „ West Riding	+ 67·8	+ 70·6	42. Herts	+ 112·5	+ 69·6
13. North Wales	- 30·0	- 32·3	43. Huntingdon	+ 115·1	+ 122·2
11. South Wales	- 32·3	- 37·8	44. Bedford	+ 147·8	+ 142·5

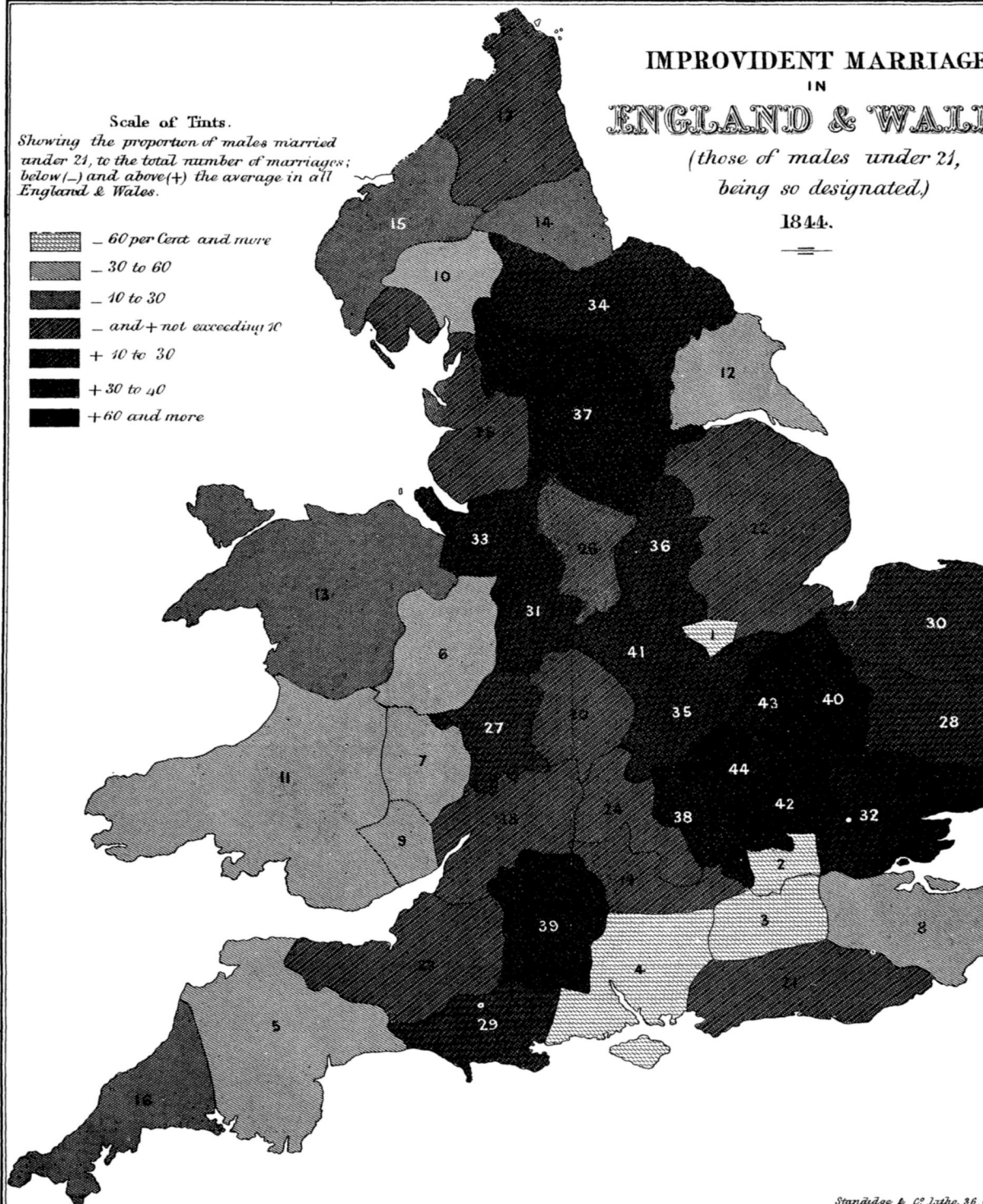
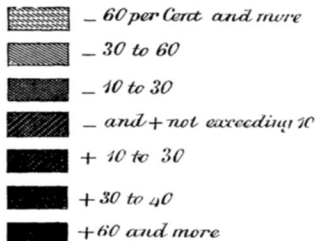
IMPROVIDENT MARRIAGE
IN
ENGLAND & WALL

(those of males under 21,
being so designated.)

1844.

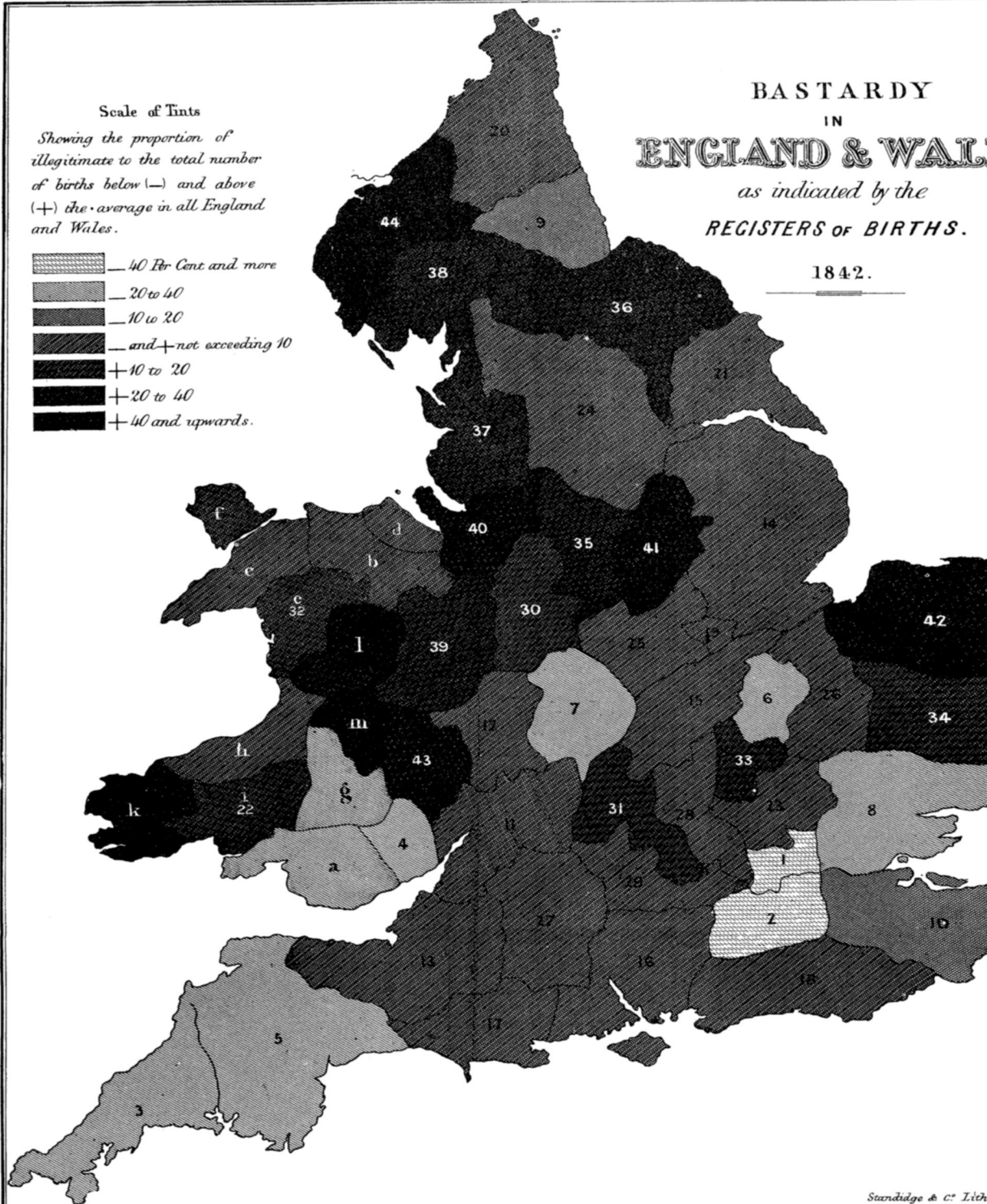
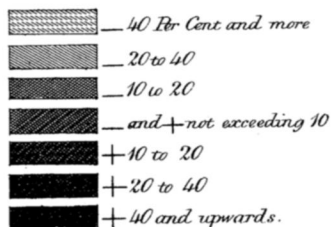
Scale of Tints.

Showing the proportion of males married under 21, to the total number of marriages; below (-) and above (+) the average in all England & Wales.



1842.

Showing the proportion of illegitimate to the total number of births below (—) and above (+) the average in all England and Wales.

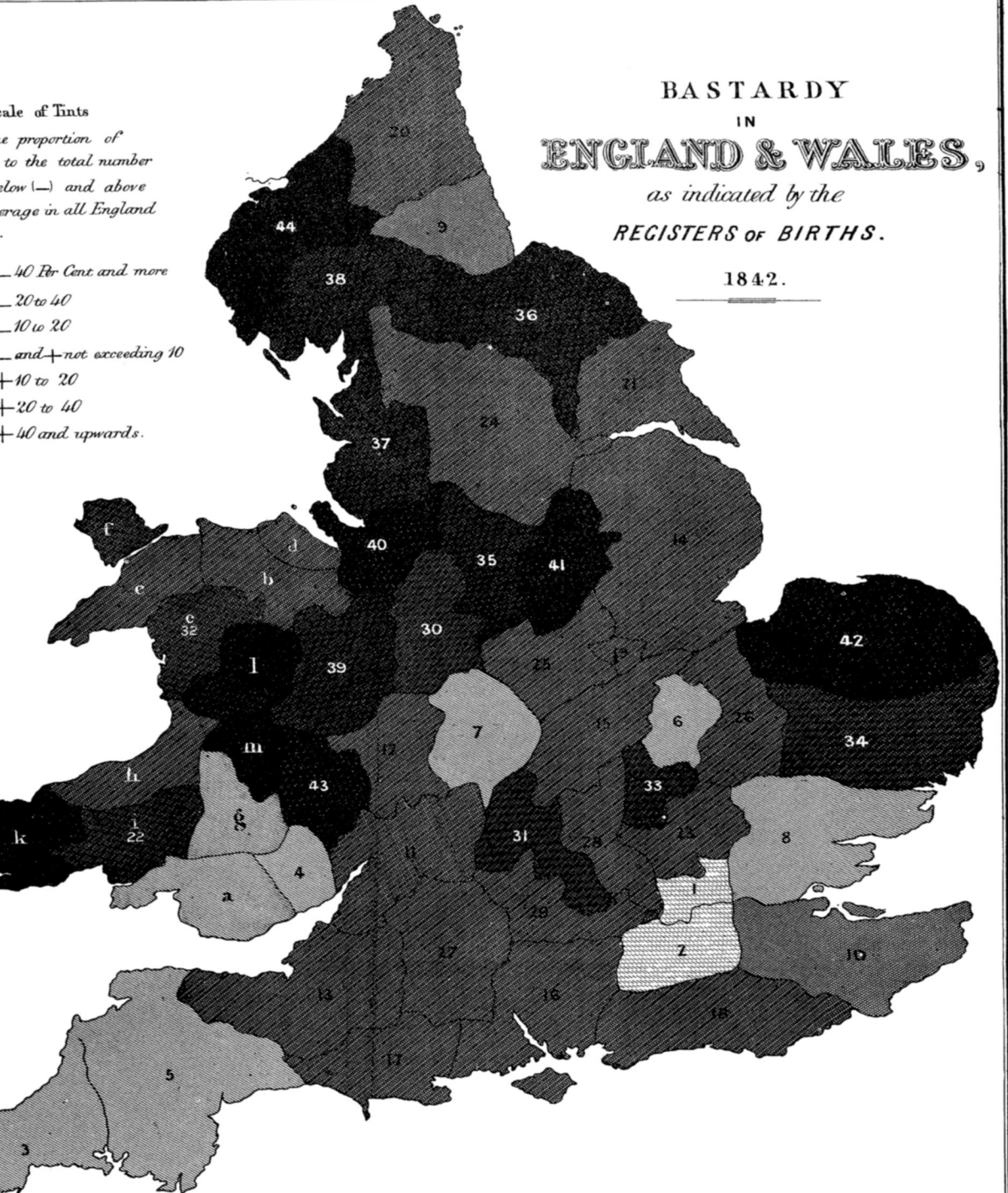


Scale of Tints
 The proportion of
 to the total number
 below (—) and above
 average in all England

— 40 Per Cent and more
 — 20 to 40
 — 10 to 20
 — and — not exceeding 10
 + 10 to 20
 + 20 to 40
 + 40 and upwards.

BASTARDY IN ENGLAND & WALES, as indicated by the REGISTERS OF BIRTHS.

1842.



X.

BASTARDY IN ENGLAND AND WALES, AS INDICATED BY THE
REGISTRY OF BIRTHS: 1842 AND 1845.

. In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results. For the whole numbers see the large Table X., and the Statistical Journal, Vol. X., p. 224, *et seq.*

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.		Counties in the order of their per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent. below and above the Average.	
	1842.	1845.		1842.	1845.
33. Bedford....	+ 15·1	+ 17·5	1. Middlesex	- 48·8	- 44·4
29. Berks	+ 9·1	+ 14·3	2. Surrey....	- 48·0	- 38·9
28. Bucks	+ 8·8	+ 2·6	3. Cornwall	- 36·7	- 27·8
26. Cambridge	+ 7·3		4. Monmouth	- 31·3	- 28·8
40. Chester	+ 40·3	+ 32·5	5. Devon	- 24·2	- 22·8
3. Cornwall	- 36·7	- 27·8	6. Hunts	- 23·9	- 18·9
44. Cumberland	+ 70·3	+ 57·9	7. Warwick	- 23·7	- 19·8
35. Derby	+ 20·6	+ 18·1	8. Essex	- 21·2	- 19·1
5. Devon	- 24·2	- 22·8	9. Durham	- 15·9	- 11·2
17. Dorset	- 0·2	+ 7	10. Kent	- 13·0	- 19·8
9. Durham	- 15·9	- 11·2	11. Gloucester	- 9·6	- 5·9
8. Essex	- 21·2	- 19·1	12. Worcester	- 7·3	- 7·9
11. Gloucester	- 9·5	- 5·9	13. Somerset	- 7·3	- 4·9
43. Hereford	+ 58·3	+ 37·9	14. Lincoln	- 6·5	- 3·1
23. Herts	+ 4·6	+ 5·7	15. Northampton	- 5·4	- 11·1
6. Hunts	- 23·9	- 18·9	16. Southampton	- 4·6	- 10·6
10. Kent	- 13·0	- 19·8	17. Dorset	- 0·2	+ 7
37. Lancaster	+ 28·8	+ 16·6	18. Sussex....	+ 0·6	+ 4
25. Leicester	+ 6·9	+ 23·0	19. Rutland	+ 0·8	+ 9·3
14. Lincoln....	- 6·5	- 3·1	20. Northumberland....	+ 1·2	+ 8·1
1. Middlesex	- 48·8	- 44·4	21. York, East Riding	+ 1·9	+ 4·6
4. Monmouth	- 31·3	- 28·8	22. South Wales	+ 3·4	+ 14·8
42. Norfolk ...	+ 47·2	+ 53·1	23. Herts	+ 4·6	+ 5·7
15. Northampton	- 5·4	- 11·1	24. York, West Riding	+ 5·3	+ 3·9
20. Northumberland	+ 1·2	+ 8·1	25. Leicester	+ 6·9	+ 23·0
41. Nottingham	+ 46·8	+ 39·8	26. Cambridge	+ 7·3	Average
31. Oxford	+ 11·4	- 1	27. Wilts	+ 8·5	+ 4·8
19. Rutland	+ 0·8	+ 9·3	28. Bucks	+ 8·8	+ 2·6
39. Salop	+ 38·0	+ 49·7	29. Berks	+ 9·1	+ 14·3
13. Somerset	- 7·3	- 4·9	30. Stafford	+ 10·2	+ 9·7
16. Southampton	- 4·6	- 10·6	31. Oxford ...	+ 11·4	+ 1
30. Stafford....	+ 10·2	+ 9·7	32. North Wales	+ 12·3	+ 16·6
34. Suffolk	+ 20·1	+ 27·0	33. Bedford	+ 15·1	+ 17·5
2. Surrey	- 48·0	- 38·9	34. Suffolk....	+ 20·1	+ 27·0
18. Sussex	+ 0·6	+ 4	35. Derby ...	+ 20·6	+ 18·1
7. Warwick	- 23·7	- 19·8	36. York, North Riding	+ 26·1	+ 27·9
38. Westmoreland	+ 37·8	+ 45·5	37. Lancaster	+ 28·8	+ 16·6
27. Wilts	+ 8·5	+ 4·8	38. Westmoreland	+ 37·8	+ 45·5
12. Worcester	- 7·3	- 7·9	39. Salop	+ 38·0	+ 49·7
21. York, East Riding	+ 1·9	+ 27·9	40. Chester	+ 40·3	+ 32·5
36. „ North Riding	+ 26·1	+ 4·6	41. Nottingham...	+ 46·8	+ 39·8
24. „ West Riding.	+ 5·3	+ 3·9	42. Norfolk	+ 47·2	+ 53·1
32. North Wales....	+ 12·3	+ 16·6	43. Hereford	+ 58·3	+ 37·9
22. South Wales....	+ 3·4	+ 14·8	44. Cumberland	+ 70·3	+ 57·9

For the Welsh Counties, see p. 221.

XI.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES AS INDICATED BY THE
PROPORTION TO THE WHOLE POPULATION OF THE PERSONS
RELIEVED IN THE QUARTER ENDED LADY-DAY: 1844.

. In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.—For the whole numbers see Statistical Journal, Vol. X., p. 222.

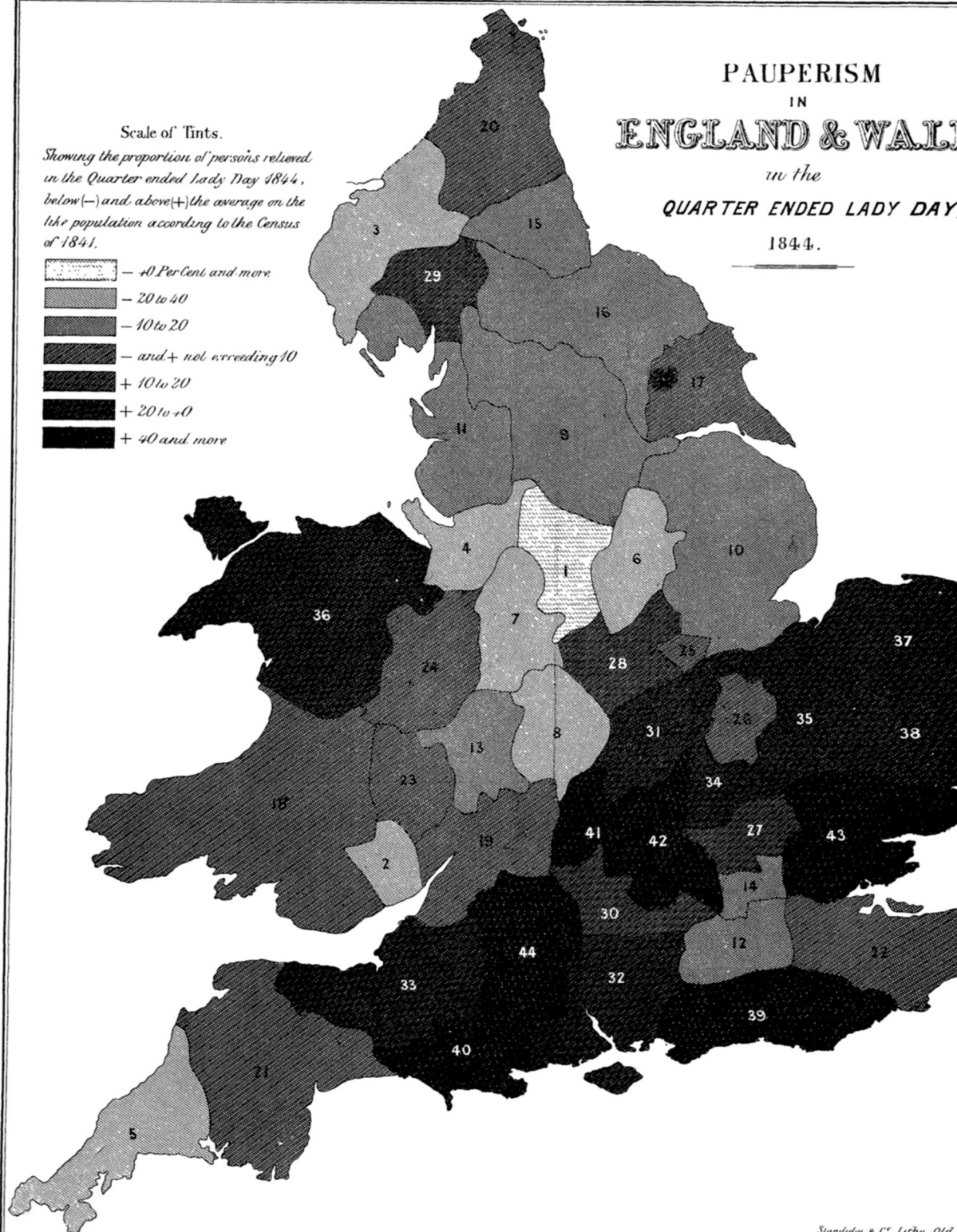
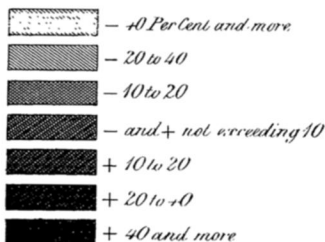
Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent. below and above the Average.
34. Bedford....	+ 26.9	1. Derby	- 44.4
30. Berks	+ 19.0	2. Monmouth	- 32.4
42. Bucks	+ 49.7	3. Cumberland	- 31.1
35. Cambridge	+ 27.5	4. Chester	- 30.0
4. Chester	- 30.0	5. Cornwall	- 29.2
5. Cornwall	- 29.2	6. Nottingham	- 26.0
3. Cumberland	- 31.1	7. Stafford	- 25.8
1. Derby	- 44.4	8. Warwick	- 23.9
21. Devon	+ 0.8	9. York, West Riding	- 19.6
40. Dorset	+ 43.0	10. Lincoln	- 19.2
15. Durham	- 11.9	11. Lancaster	- 14.5
43. Essex	+ 50.0	12. Surrey	- 13.3
19. Gloucester	- 3.0	13. Worcester	- 12.2
23. Hereford	+ 1.5	14. Middlesex	- 12.0
27. Herts	+ 17.5	15. Durham	- 11.9
26. Hunts	+ 8.9	16. York, North Riding	- 10.6
22. Kent	+ 1.1	17. York, East Riding	- 8.4
11. Lancaster	- 14.5	18. South Wales	- 6.5
28. Leicester	+ 18.1	19. Gloucester	- 3.0
10. Lincoln	- 19.2	20. Northumberland	- 1.0
14. Middlesex	- 12.0	21. Devon	+ 0.8
2. Monmouth	- 32.4	22. Kent	+ 1.1
37. Norfolk....	+ 29.6	23. Hereford	+ 1.5
31. Northampton	+ 20.1	24. Salop	+ 2.9
20. Northumberland	- 1.0	25. Rutland	+ 3.5
6. Nottingham	- 26.0	26. Huntingdon....	+ 8.9
41. Oxford	+ 46.9	27. Herts	+ 17.5
25. Rutland	+ 3.5	28. Leicester	+ 18.1
24. Salop	+ 2.9	29. Westmoreland	+ 18.9
33. Somerset	+ 25.8	30. Berks....	+ 19.0
32. Southampton	+ 22.2	31. Northampton	+ 20.1
7. Stafford....	- 25.8	32. Southampton	+ 22.2
38. Suffolk	+ 36.2	33. Somerset	+ 25.8
12. Surrey	- 13.3	34. Bedford	+ 26.9
39. Sussex	+ 43.0	35. Cambridge	+ 27.5
8. Warwick	- 23.9	36. North Wales	+ 28.8
29. Westmoreland	+ 18.9	37. Norfolk	+ 29.6
44. Wilts	+ 67.7	38. Suffolk....	+ 36.2
13. Worcester	- 12.2	39. Sussex	+ 43.0
17. York, East Riding	- 8.4	40. Dorset....	+ 43.0
16. „ North Riding	- 10.6	41. Oxford....	+ 46.9
9. „ West Riding	- 19.6	42. Bucks	+ 49.7
36. North Wales....	+ 28.8	43. Essex	+ 50.0
18. South Wales....	- 6.5	44. Wilts	+ 67.7

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND & WALES

in the
QUARTER ENDED LADY DAY
1844.

Scale of Tints.

Showing the proportion of persons relieved
in the Quarter ended Lady Day 1844,
below (—) and above (+) the average on the
like population according to the Census
of 1841.



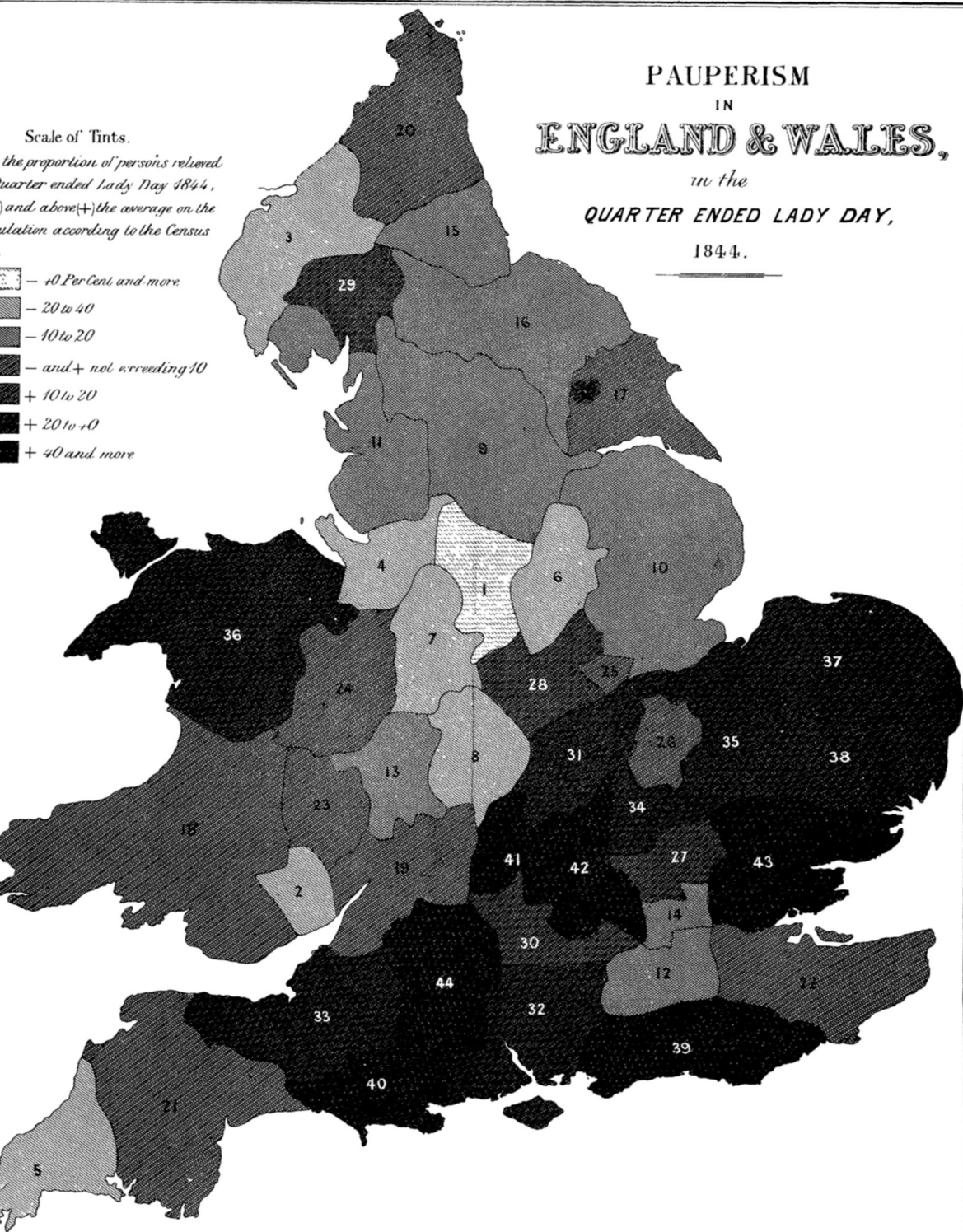
PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND & WALES,

in the
QUARTER ENDED LADY DAY,
1844.

Scale of Tints.

the proportion of persons relieved
in the quarter ended Lady Day 1844,
and above (+) the average on the
population according to the Census

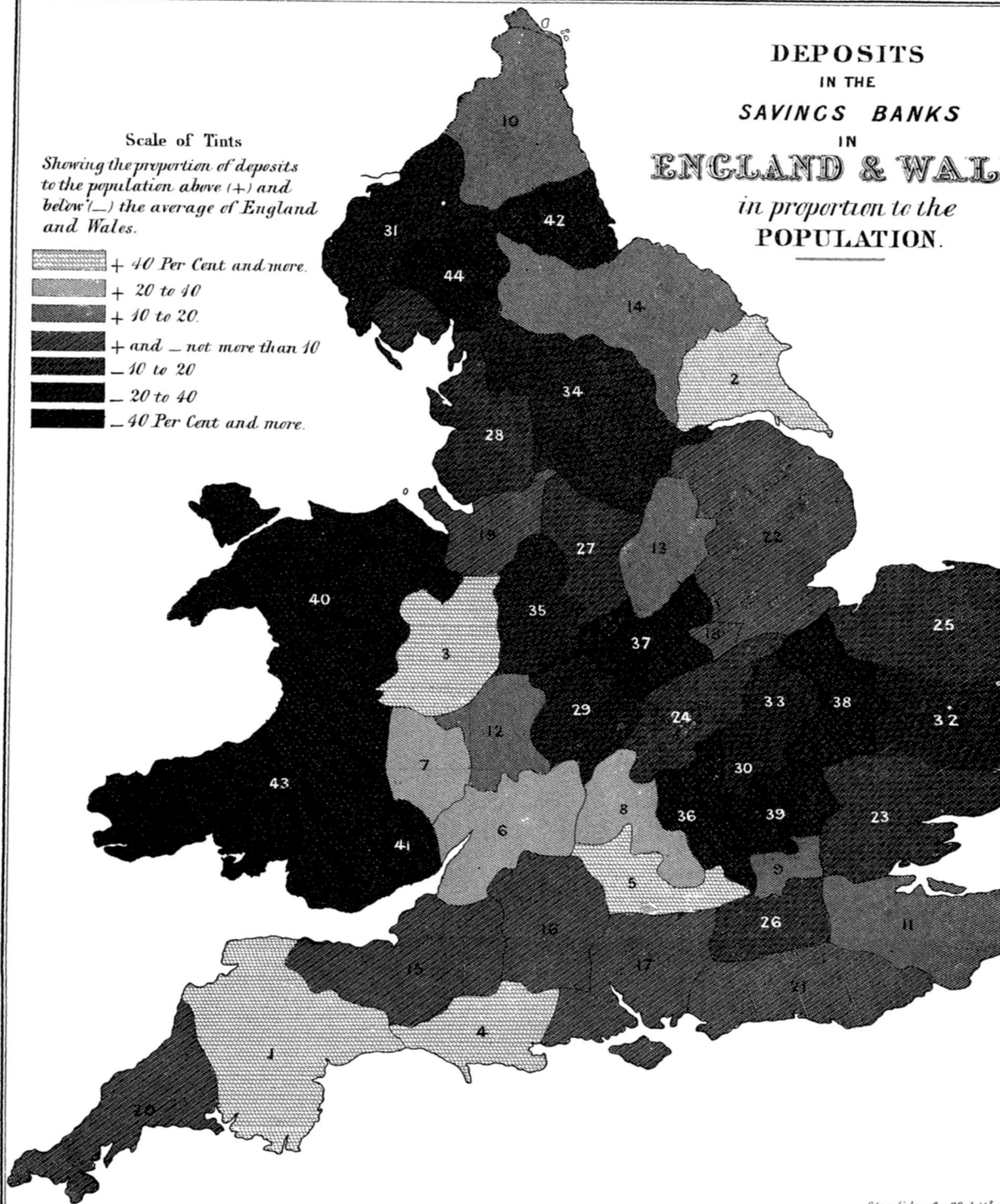
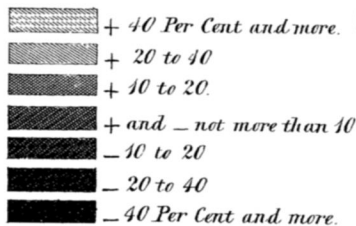
- 40 Per Cent and more.
- 20 to 40
- 10 to 20
- and + not exceeding 10
- + 10 to 20
- + 20 to 40
- + 40 and more



DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS BANKS IN ENGLAND & WALES in proportion to the POPULATION.

Scale of Tints

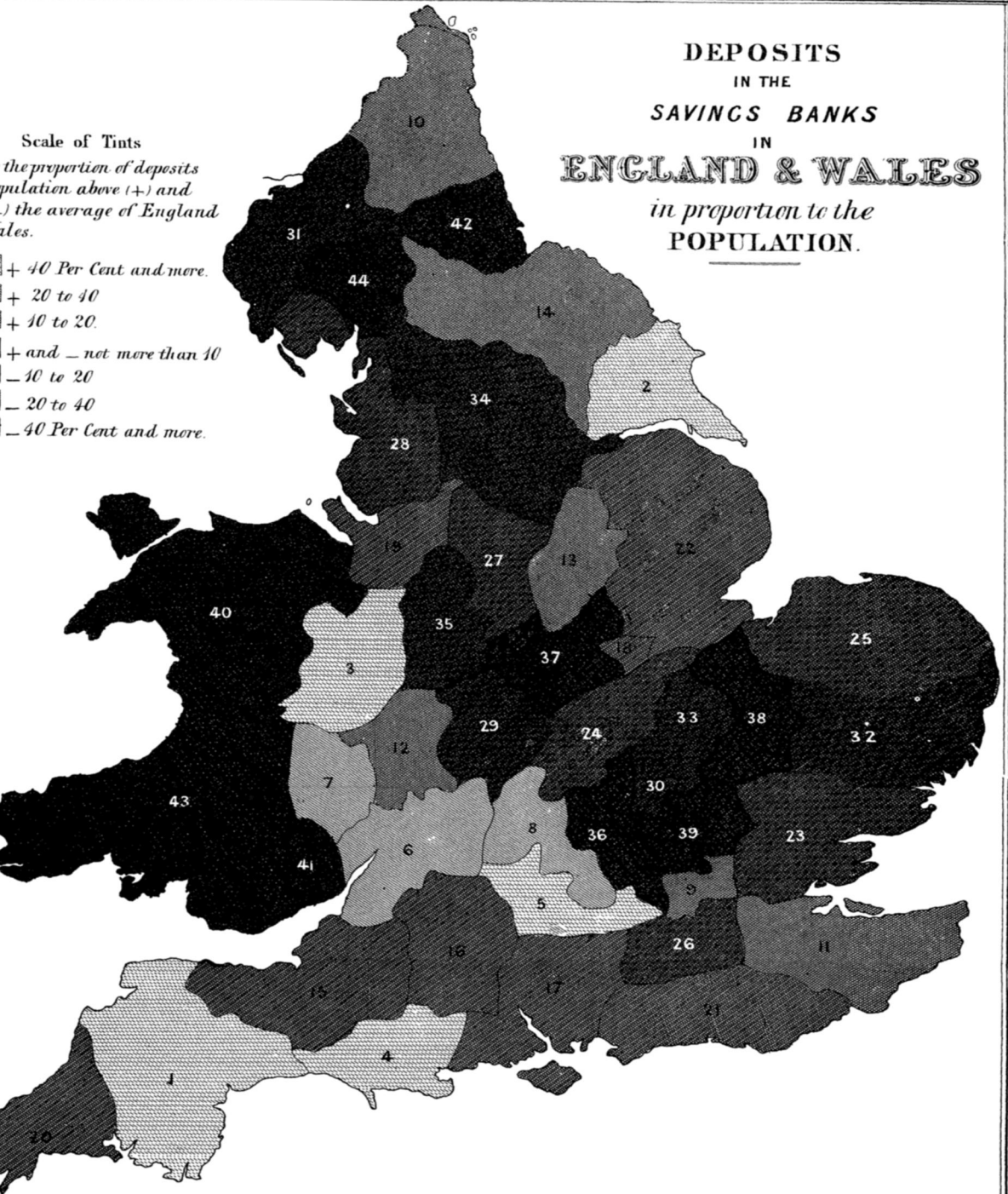
Showing the proportion of deposits to the population above (+) and below (—) the average of England and Wales.



DEPOSITS
IN THE
SAVINGS BANKS
IN
ENGLAND & WALES
in proportion to the
POPULATION.

Scale of Tints
the proportion of deposits
population above (+) and
(-) the average of England
Wales.

+ 40 Per Cent and more.
+ 20 to 40
+ 10 to 20.
+ and - not more than 10
- 10 to 20
- 20 to 40
- 40 Per Cent and more.



XII.

DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS' BANKS, IN PROPORTION TO THE
POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES: 1844.

. In all the Maps it will be observed that the *darker* tints and the *lower* numbers are appropriated to the *unfavourable* end of the scale, whether of influences or results.—For the whole numbers see Statistical Journal, Vol. X., p. 222.

Counties in their Alphabetical Order.	Proportion per Cent. above and below the Average.	Counties in the order of their per Centages below and above the Average.	Proportion per Cent. below and above the Average.
30. Bedford	— 23·0	1. Devon	+ 86·4
5. Berks	+ 49·6	2. York, East Riding	+ 83·6
36. Bucks	— 43·0	3. Salop	+ 60·3
38. Cambridge	— 44·5	4. Dorset	+ 56·6
19. Chester	— 3·5	5. Berks	+ 49·6
20. Cornwall	— 4·0	6. Gloucester	+ 25·4
31. Cumberland	— 23·2	7. Hereford	+ 23·0
27. Derby	— 18·0	8. Oxford	+ 20·9
1. Devon	+ 86·4	9. Middlesex	+ 18·8
4. Dorset	+ 56·6	10. Northumberland	+ 18·7
42. Durham	— 59·6	11. Kent	+ 14·5
23. Essex	— 13·5	12. Worcester	+ 12·9
6. Gloucester	+ 25·4	13. Nottingham	+ 12·8
7. Hereford	+ 23·0	14. York, North Riding	+ 10·5
39. Herts	— 46·2	15. Somerset	+ 6·3
33. Hunts	— 32·7	16. Wilts	+ 6·2
11. Kent	+ 14·5	17. Southampton	— 1·2
28. Lancaster	— 19·7	18. Rutland	Average
37. Leicester	— 43·2	19. Chester	— 3·5
22. Lincoln	— 8·4	20. Cornwall	— 4·0
9. Middlesex	+ 18·8	21. Sussex	— 7·7
41. Monmouth	— 56·7	22. Lincoln	— 8·4
25. Norfolk	— 14·8	23. Essex	— 13·5
24. Northampton	— 14·5	24. Northampton	— 14·5
10. Northumberland	+ 18·7	25. Norfolk	— 14·8
13. Nottingham	+ 12·8	26. Surrey	— 15·2
8. Oxford	+ 20·9	27. Derby	— 18·0
18. Rutland		28. Lancaster	— 19·7
3. Salop	+ 60·3	29. Warwick	— 22·1
15. Somerset	+ 6·3	30. Bedford	— 23·0
17. Southampton	— 1·2	31. Cumberland	— 23·2
35. Stafford	— 36·5	32. Suffolk	— 23·6
32. Suffolk	— 23·6	33. Hunts	— 32·7
26. Surrey	— 15·2	34. York, West Riding	— 34·9
21. Sussex	— 7·7	35. Stafford	— 36·5
29. Warwick	— 22·1	36. Bucks	— 43·0
44. Westmoreland	— 70·9	37. Leicester	— 43·2
16. Wilts	+ 6·2	38. Cambridge	— 44·5
12. Worcester	+ 12·9	39. Herts	— 46·2
2. York, East Riding	+ 83·6	40. North Wales	— 50·7
14. „ North Riding	+ 10·5	41. Monmouth	— 56·7
34. „ West Riding	— 34·9	42. Durham	— 59·6
40. North Wales	— 50·7	43. South Wales	— 65·3
43. South Wales	— 65·3	44. Westmoreland	— 70·9

TABLE I.—*Summary and Comparison of the Relative Excess or Deficiency of each Social Element subject to Investigation in each of the following Four Great Groups of Counties.*

I. LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS. { *Least Instructed Counties.*—Suffolk, Cambridge, Norfolk, Essex, Huntington, Bedford, Bucks, Herts, North Wales, South Wales, Monmouthshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, West Riding of York, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire.
Most Instructed Counties.—Wilts, Oxford, Berks, Somerset, Cornwall, Derby, Gloucester, Warwick, Leicester, and Nottingham.

II. MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS. { *Least Instructed Counties.*—Sussex, Hants, Dorset, Hereford, Salop, Westmoreland, North Riding of York, and Durham.
Most Instructed Counties.—Kent, Devon, Middlesex, Surrey, Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, Cumberland, East Riding and City of York, and Northumberland.

Subjects of Investigation.	Commitments in Least Instructed Districts.		Commitments in Most Instructed Counties.		Difference between Least Instructed and the Most of the Most Instructed Counties.		Difference between Least Instructed and the Most of the Most Instructed Counties.		Difference between Least Instructed and the Most of the Most Instructed Counties.		Difference between Least Instructed and the Most of the Most Instructed Counties.	
	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Average in the Least Instructed Counties.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Average in the Most Instructed Counties.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Average in the Least Instructed Counties.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Average in the Most Instructed Counties.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.
I. Indices to Moral Influences.												
1. Inhabitants to 100 Acres.	+ 4.5	- 2	- 36.7	+ 20.3	15.8	...	36.5	...	41.2	20.1	...	...
2. Real Property	- 10.1	+ 1.8	- 0.3	+ 14.1	...	24.2	...	2.1	9.8	...	12.3	...
3. Persons of Independent Means	- 24.6	- 5.0	+ 4.4	+ 38.6	...	63.2	...	...	29.0	...	43.6	...
4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers	+ 27.7	+ 3.5	- 9.6	- 40.1	...	67.8	...	...	37.3	...	43.5	...
II. Indices to Moral Results.												
1. Improvident Marriages	+ 27.5	+ 20.1	- 24.9	- 44.7	...	72.2	...	...	52.4	...	64.8	...
2. Improvident Marriages	+ 27.8	+ 13.1	- 27.1	- 39.8	...	67.6	...	40.2	54.9	...	52.9	...
3. Bastards	+ 14.4	- 1.7	+ 7.8	- 25.4	...	39.8	...	9.5	6.6	...	23.7	...
4. Bastards	+ 12.2	+ 0.7	+ 7.5	- 23.4	...	35.6	...	6.8	4.7	...	24.1	...
5. Improvident Marriages and Bastards combined	+ 14.5	+ 2.7	+ 3.0	- 26.3	...	40.8	...	0.3	11.5	...	29.0	...
6. Paupers relieved	- .04	+ 3.3	+ 11.6	- 7.4	...	7.0	...	8.3	11.6	...	10.7	...
7. Savings in Banks	- 29.1	+ 1.9	+ 2.2	+ 41.5	...	70.6	...	...	31.3	...	39.6	...
8. Criminal Commitments	- 3.4	+ 13.9	- 14.0	- 3.0	...	2.8	...	...	13.8	...	16.9	...
9. Criminals unable to Read or Write	+ 12.0	- 1.8	+ 3.5	- 18.4	...	30.4	...	5.3	8.5	...	16.6	...
10. Criminal Commitments	- 9.3	+ 6.2	- 16.4	+ 16.6	25.9	...	22.6	...	7.1	10.4	...	...

11. Criminals unable to Read or Write	+10.3	- 3.0	+ 6.9	-12.5	...	22.8	9.9	...	...	3.4	...	9.5
12. Total Commitments, exclusive of Assaults, Simple Larceny, and Riot, &c.	- 9.7	- 4.1	-30.5	+24.8	34.5	...	...	26.4	...	20.8	28.9	...
III. Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, Classified in Detail.												
1. Assaults	-23.9	- 8.6	-15.7	+48.5	72.4	...	...	7.1	8.2	...	57.1	...
2. More Serious Offences against the Person	+ 6.2	-10.3	-10.6	+1.4	...	4.8	...	0.3	...	...	11.7	...
3. Total Offences against the Person	- 9.9	- 9.6	-13.3	+26.7	36.6	...	...	3.7	...	...	36.3	...
4. Offences against Property with Violence	+ 7.1	+ 6.7	- 7.4	-12.4	...	19.5	...	14.1	...	...	...	19.1
5. Simple Larceny	- 8.3	+14.1	- 6.6	+ 6.4	14.7	...	...	20.7	1.7	...	...	7.7
6. Residue against Property without Violence	-18.7	- 4.3	-42.1	+48.1	66.8	...	...	37.8	...	23.4	52.4	...
7. Total Offences against Property without Violence	-11.3	+ 8.8	-16.7	+18.3	29.6	...	...	25.5	...	5.4	9.5	...
8. Malicious Offences against Property	+26.7	+17.9	-14.1	-47.1	...	73.8	...	32.0	...	40.8	...	65.0
9. Forgery and Offences against Currency	-23.5	-25.2	-37.4	+67.1	90.6	...	...	12.2	...	14.9	92.3	...
10. Total Offences against Property	- 9.7	+ 8.1	-16.5	+16.2	25.9	...	...	24.6	...	6.8	8.1	...
11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach	+14.0	+20.2	-30.4	-22.6	...	36.6	...	50.6	...	44.4	...	42.8
12. Poaching	- 3.8	+40.3	+39.8	-35.5	...	31.7	...	0.5	43.6	...	...	75.8
13. Other Miscellaneous Offences	-1.0	-44.9	-51.5	+50.1	0.7	...	...	32.7	...	46.8	13.4	...
14. Total Miscellaneous Offences	+ 6.0	+ 1.5	-25.5	+ 0.1	...	5.9	...	27.0	...	31.5	...	1.4
IV. Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, Reclassified in Groups.												
1. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property	+14.5	- 5	-13.4	-17.0	...	31.5	...	13.9	...	27.9	...	17.5
2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious	+ 9.4	- 6.2	-10.9	- 6.4	...	15.8	...	4.7	...	20.3	...	0.2
3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	+12.2	- 2.5	-12.3	-12.2	...	24.4	...	9.8	...	24.5	...	9.7
4. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious	- 2.4	+16.2	-13.9	- 8	1.6	...	...	30.1	...	11.5	...	17.0
5. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	-10.0	+ 8.0	-16.4	+16.8	26.8	...	...	24.4	...	6.4	8.8	...
6. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	- 6.2	+12.4	-15.1	+ 7.4	13.6	...	...	27.5	...	8.9	...	5.0
7. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	+ 7.8	+ 2.1	-24.0	- 4.3	...	12.1	...	26.1	...	31.8	...	6.4
8. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	-11.9	- 4.9	-19.6	+29.0	40.0	...	...	14.7	...	7.7	33.9	...
9. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	- .1	...	-22.2	+ 8.8	8.9	...	...	22.2	...	22.3	8.8	...
V. Total Commitments in Six Years, 1842-7	- 4.8	+10.3	-15.2	+ 6.6	11.2	...	...	25.5	...	10.4	...	3.7

TABLE I.—Summary and Comparison of the Relative Excess or Deficiency of each Social Element subjected to Investigation.—Continued.

Subjects of Investigation.	Difference between the Least and the Most Instructed Counties of the Least Instructed Districts.		Difference between the Least and the Most Instructed Counties of the Most Instructed Districts.		Commitments in all England and Wales.		Difference between the Least and the Most Instructed Counties of all the several Districts.		Commitments in all England and Wales.		Difference between the Least and the Most Instructed Counties of the Most Instructed Districts.	
	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.	Per Cent. age of Actual Committed and above the Average in the Least Instructed Districts.	Per Cent. age of Actual Committed and above the Average in the Most Instructed Districts.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.	Per Cent. age of Actual Committed and above the Average in the Least Instructed Districts.	Per Cent. age of Actual Committed and above the Average in the Most Instructed Districts.	In favour of the Least.	In favour of the Most.
I. Indices to Moral Influences.												
1. Inhabitants to 100 Acres.....1841	...	4.7	37.0	...	— 7.9	+ 11.3	19.2	...	+ 3.0	— 4.0	...	7.0
2. Real Property 1842	...	11.9	...	14.4	— 8.1	+ 9.2	...	17.3	— 6.4	+ 10.0	...	16.4
3. Persons of Independent Means 1841	...	19.6	...	34.2	— 18.6	+ 21.3	...	39.9	— 18.7	+ 28.9	...	47.6
4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers 1844	...	24.2	...	30.5	+ 20.9	— 24.3	...	45.2	+ 21.0	— 32.5	...	53.5
II. Indices to Moral Results.												
1. Improvident Marriages 1844	...	7.4	...	19.8	+ 18.2	— 21.2	...	39.4	+ 25.3	— 39.9	...	65.2
2. Improvident Marriages 1845	...	14.7	...	12.7	+ 17.8	— 21.0	...	38.8	+ 21.2	— 36.6	...	57.8
3. Bastards 1842	...	16.1	...	33.2	+ 13.2	— 16.1	...	29.3	+ 9.9	— 16.5	...	26.4
4. Bastards 1845	...	11.5	...	32.9	+ 11.4	— 14.1	...	25.5	+ 9.1	— 15.1	...	24.2
5. Improvident Marriages and Bastards combined.....1845	...	11.8	...	29.3	+ 12.4	— 15.2	...	27.6	+ 11.3	— 18.5	...	31.8
6. Paupers relieved.....1844	3.3	...	...	19.0	+ 2.4	— 2.8	...	5.2	+ 1.0	— 1.7	...	2.7
7. Savings in Banks 1844	...	31.0	...	39.3	— 22.5	+ 25.8	...	48.3	— 19.6	+ 30.3	...	49.9
8. Criminal Commitments.....1842-3-4	13.7	...	14.0	...	— 3.0	+ 3.5	6.5	...	+ 3.6	— 5.5	...	9.1
9. Criminals unable to Read or Write.....1842-3-4	...	13.8	...	21.9	+ 10.4	— 11.3	...	21.7	— 4.7	— 12.8	...	17.5
10. Criminal Commitments.....1845-6-7	15.5	...	33.0	...	— 10.7	+ 12.5	23.2	...	— 4.7	+ 7.4	12.1	...
11. Criminals unable to Read or Write.....1845-6-7	...	13.3	...	19.4	+ 9.6	— 9.0	...	18.6	— 5.9	— 8.3	...	14.2
12. Total Commitments, exclusive of Assaults, Simple Larceny, and Riot, &c. 1845-6-7	5.6	...	55.3	...	— 13.9	+ 16.5	30.4	...	— 8.0	+ 12.6	20.6	...

III. Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, Classified in Detail.

1. Assaults	15.3	...	64.2	...	-22.1	+26.3	48.4	...	-19.4	+30.4	49.8	...
2. More Serious Offences against the Person	...	16.5	12.0	...	+2.8	-3.4	...	6.2	+1.2	-1.9	...	3.1
3. Total Offences against the Person	0.3	...	40.0	...	-10.6	+12.6	23.2	...	-9.8	+15.5	25.3	...
4. Offences against Property with Violence	...	0.4	...	5.0	+4.3	-5.0	...	9.3	+7.0	-11.0	...	18.0
5. Simple Larceny	22.4	...	13.0	...	-7.9	+9.4	17.3	...	-1.8	+2.8	4.6	...
6. Residue against Property without Violence	14.4	...	90.2	...	-27.4	+27.7	55.1	...	-14.5	+22.7	37.2	...
7. Total Offences against Property with out Violence	20.1	...	35.0	...	-12.4	+14.6	27.0	...	-5.3	+8.4	13.7	...
8. Malicious Offences against Property	...	8.8	...	33.0	+18.3	-22.8	...	41.1	+24.2	-37.9	...	62.1
9. Forgery and Offences against Currency	...	1.7	104.5	...	-25.9	+31.2	57.1	...	-24.0	+37.7	61.7	...
10. Total Offences against Property	17.8	...	32.7	...	-11.0	+13.0	24.0	...	-4.5	+7.0	11.5	...
11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach	6.2	...	7.8	...	+5.1	-6.0	...	11.1	+15.7	-24.7	...	40.4
12. Poaching	44.1	...	...	75.3	+5.0	-5.3	...	10.3	+9.0	-14.2	...	23.2
13. Other Miscellaneous Offences	...	14.1	46.1	...	-11.2	+13.2	24.4	...	-13.8	+21.7	35.5	...
14. Total Miscellaneous Offences	...	4.5	25.6	...	-0.4	+0.6	1.0	...	+4.6	-7.0	...	11.6

IV. Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, Reclassified in Groups.

1. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property	1842-3-4	14.0	...	3.6	+8.8	-10.2	...	19.0	+10.3	-16.0	...	26.3
2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious	1842-7	15.6	4.0	...	+5.3	-6.5	...	11.8	+4.8	-7.6	...	12.4
3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	1845-6-7	14.7	0.1	...	+7.2	-8.4	...	15.6	+7.9	-12.0	...	19.9
.....	1842-7	13.1	...	...	-4.9	+5.8	10.7	...	+2.9	-4.5	...	7.4
.....	1845-6-7	33.2	...	...	-11.3	+13.4	24.7	...	+4.7	+7.5	12.2	...
.....	1842-7	22.5	...	...	-7.9	+9.3	17.2	...	-0.7	+1.1	0.4	...
.....	1842-3-4	19.7	...	...	+1.3	-1.5	...	2.8	+6.4	-9.8	...	16.3
.....	1845-6-7	48.6	...	...	-13.5	+15.9	29.4	...	-9.8	+15.3	25.1	...
.....	1842-7	31.0	...	...	-4.6	+5.4	10.0	...	-0.1	+0.2	0.1	...

V. Total Commitments in Six Years, 1842-7

15.1

TABLE II.—*Summary of the Distribution of each Element of Investigation among the Four Groups of Counties formed by taking the Most and Least Instructed respectively of the Most and Least Instructed Districts respectively, in Whole Numbers and in Per Centages above and below the Average of all England and Wales.*

I. LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS. { *Least Instructed Counties*.—Suffolk, Cambridge, Norfolk, Essex, Huntingdon, Bedford, Bucks, Herts, North Wales, South Wales, Monmouthshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, West Riding of York, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire.
Most Instructed Counties.—Wilts, Oxford, Berks, Somerset, Cornwall, Derby, Gloucester, Warwick, Leicester, and Nottingham.

II. MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS. { *Least Instructed Counties*.—Sussex, Hants, Dorset, Hereford, Salop, Westmoreland, North Riding of York, and Durham.
Most Instructed Counties.—Kent, Devon, Middlesex, Surrey, Lincoln, Northampton, Rutland, Cumberland, East Riding and City of York, and Northumberland.

Subjects of Investigation.	LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
	Least Instructed Counties.			Most Instructed Counties.		
	Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.	Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.
I. Indices to Moral Influences.						
1. Inhabitants 1841	6,434,496-07	6,723,463	+ 4-5	2,936,593-65	2,929,876	- -2
2. Real Property 1842	£36,267,320-78	£32,592,404	-10-1	£15,804,170-06	£16,099,242	+ 1-8
3. Persons of Independent Means 1841	188,503-69	141,948	-24-6	82,144-07	77,982	- 5-0
4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers 1844	18,896-68	24,123	+ 27-7	7,180-72	7,435	+ 3-5
II. Indices to Moral Results.						
1. Improvident Marriages 1844	2,437-69	3,110	+ 27-5	922-81	1,109	+ 20-1
2. Improvident Marriages 1845	2,780-80	3,555	+ 27-8	1,026-66	1,161	+ 13-1
3. Bastards 1842	15,531-94	17,773	+ 14-4	6,178-04	6,074	- 1-7
4. Bastards 1845	17,289-13	19,409	+ 12-2	6,581-49	6,628	+ -7
5. Improvident Marriages and Bastardy combined 1845	20,039-87	22,964	+ 14-5	7,581-52	7,789	+ 2-7
6. Paupers Relieved 1844	539,180-02	538,934	- -04	242,968-55	251,086	+ 3-3
7. Savings in Banks 1844	£10,797,887-00	£7,659,053	-29-1	£4,705,375-00	£4,792,827	+ 1-9
8. Criminal Commitments 1842-3-4	9,982-02	9,931	- -2	4,180-60	4,762	+ 13-9
9. Criminals unable to Read or Write 1842-3-4	3,084-24	3,454	+ 12-0	1,487-90	1,461	- 1-8
10. Criminal Commitments 1845-6-7	8,957-41	8,123	- 9-3	3,637-71	3,918	+ 6-2
11. Criminals unable to Read or Write 1845-6-7	2,397-50	2,645	+ 10-3	1,161-16	1,126	- 3-0

12. Total Offences, exclusive of Assaults, Simple Larceny, and Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach	3,367.10	3,039	— 9.7	1,386.19	1,331	— 4.1
III. <i>Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, classified in Detail.</i>						
1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of their duty	425.25	324	— 23.9	175.07	160	— 8.6
2. More Serious Offences against the Person	364.27	387	+ 6.2	149.96	134	— 10.3
3. Total Offences against the Person	789.52	711	— 9.9	325.03	294	— 9.6
4. Offences against Property committed with Violence	627.74	673	+ 7.1	258.52	276	+ 6.7
5. Simple Larceny	5,019.14	4,601	— 8.3	2,066.28	2,358	+ 14.1
6. Residue of Offences against Property committed without Violence	2,006.44	1,631	— 18.7	825.92	791	— 4.3
7. Total Offences against Property committed without Violence	7,025.44	6,232	— 11.3	2,892.27	3,149	+ 8.8
8. Malicious Offences against Property	71.01	90	+ 26.7	29.12	34	+ 17.9
9. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency	153.95	118	— 23.5	63.37	47	— 25.2
10. Total Offences against Property	7,878.14	7,113	— 9.7	3,243.28	3,506	+ 8.1
11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach	139.53	159	+ 14.0	57.40	69	+ 20.2
12. Poaching	47.81	46	— 3.8	19.74	28	— 40.3
13. Other Miscellaneous Offences	95.73	95	— 1.0	39.36	22	— 44.9
14. Total Miscellaneous Offences	283.09	300	+ 6.0	116.55	118	+ 1.5
IV. <i>Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, Re-classified in Groups.</i>						
1. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property	520.54	596	+ 14.5	218.66	220	+ .5
2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious	435.17	476	+ 9.4	179.16	168	— 6.2
3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	955.71	1,072	+ 12.2	397.82	388	— 2.5
4. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property	8,625.82	8,396	— 2.4	3,623.46	4,212	+ 16.2
5. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious	7,807.15	7,023	— 10.0	3,214.11	3,472	+ 8.0
6. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	16,432.97	15,419	— 6.2	6,837.57	7,684	+ 12.4
7. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property	1,047.91	1,130	+ 7.8	440.22	453	+ 2.1
8. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	708.68	624	— 11.9	291.73	279	— 4.9
9. Total Miscellaneous Offences	1,756.59	1,754	— .1	731.95	732	
V. <i>Total Commitments for Six Years, 1842-7</i>	18,909.43	18,001	— 4.8	7,868.31	8,681	+ 10.3

TABLE II.
Summary of the Distribution of each Element of Investigation among the Four Groups of Counties, &c.—Continued.

Subjects of Investigation.	MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
	Least Instructed Counties.			Most Instructed Counties.		
	Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.	Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.
I. Indices to Moral Influences.						
1. Inhabitants 1841	2,788,454.40	1,767,586	-36.7	3,727,793.40	4,485,816	+20.3
2. Real Property 1842	£9,534,611.61	£9,500,975	-0.3	£24,197,132.95	£27,610,614	+14.1
3. Persons of Independent Means 1841	49,557.27	51,753	+4.4	125,767.49	174,290	+38.6
4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers 1844	4,178.28	3,776	-9.6	12,656.32	7,578	-40.1
II. Indices to Moral Results.						
1. Improvident Marriages 1844	529.39	397	-24.9	1,625.51	899	-44.7
2. Improvident Marriages 1845	613.68	447	-27.1	1,866.17	1,124	-39.8
3. Bastards 1842	3,863.16	3,864	+7.8	9,502.81	7,085	-25.4
4. Bastards 1845	3,884.89	4,175	+7.5	10,485.49	8,029	-23.4
5. Improvident Marriages and Bastards combined 1845	4,486.52	4,622	+3.0	12,420.09	9,153	-26.3
6. Paupers Relieved 1844	141,322.07	157,726	+11.6	326,212.03	301,936	-7.4
7. Savings in Banks 1844	£2,838,744.00	£2,900,909	+2.2	£7,204,231.00	£10,193,448	+41.5
8. Criminal Commitments 1842-3-4	2,564.35	2,205	-14.0	6,583.03	6,383	-3.0
9. Criminals unable to Read or Write 1842-3-4	687.83	712	+3.5	1,999.70	1,632	-18.4
10. Criminal Commitments 1845-6-7	2,265.86	1,893	-16.4	5,803.19	6,764	+16.6
11. Criminals unable to Read or Write 1845-6-7	561.97	601	+6.9	2,001.37	1,750	-12.5
12. Total Offences, exclusive of Assaults, Simple Larceny, and Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach 1845-6-7	851.29	591	-30.5	2,181.42	2,825	+24.8

III. Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, classified in Detail.					
1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers} in the execution of their duty.....	107-51	91	-15-7	275-51	409
2. More Serious Offences against the Person.....	92-10	82	-10-6	236-00	239
3. Total Offences against the Person.....	199-61	173	-13-3	511-51	648
4. Offences against Property committed with} Violence.....	158-74	147	- 7-4	406-67	356
5. Simple Larceny.....	1,268-93	1,186	- 6-6	3,251-65	3,461
6. Residue of Offences against Property com-} mitted without Violence.....	507-21	293	-42-1	1,299-75	1,924
7. Total Offences against Property committed} without Violence.....	1,776-12	1,479	-16-7	4,551-50	5,385
8. Malicious Offences against Property.....	17-84	15	-14-1	46-03	24
9. Forgery, and Offences against the Cur-} rency.....	38-92	25	-37-4	99-76	167
10. Total Offences against Property.....	1,991-62	1,666	-16-5	5,103-96	5,932
11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound} Breach.....	35-28	24	-30-4	90-46	70
12. Poaching.....	12-16	17	+39-8	30-96	20
13. Other Miscellaneous Offences.....	24-20	12	-51-5	62-04	93
14. Total Miscellaneous Offences.....	71-62	53	-25-5	183-41	184
IV. Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, Re- classified in Groups.					
1. Serious Offences against the Per-} 1842-3-4 son, and Malicious Offences 1845-6-7 against Property.....	134-14 110-08 244-22	116 98 214	-13-4 -10-9 -12-3	344-32 281-92 626-24	286 264 550
2. Offences of all kinds against 1842-3-4 Property, exclusive of the Ma- 1845-6-7 licious.....	2,222-62 1,973-82 4,196-44	1,912 1,651 3,563	-13-9 -16-4 -15-1	5,705-77 5,057-92 10,763-69	5,657 5,908 11,566
3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Of-} 1842-3-4 fences.....	270-00 179-10 449-10	205 144 349	-24-0 -19-6 -22-2	693-21 459-16 1,152-37	663 592 1,255
V. Total Commitments for Six Years, 1842-7	4,830-21	4,097	-15-2	12,386-22	13,199

+48-5

+ 1-4

+26-7

-12-4

+ 6-4

+48-1

+18-3

-47-1

+67-1

+16-2

-22-6

-35-5

+50-1

+ 0-1

-17-0

- 6-4

-12-2

- 8

+16-8

+ 7-4

- 4-3

+29-0

+ 8-8

+ 6-6

TABLE II.
Summary of the Distribution of each Element of Investigation among the Four Groups of Counties, &c.—Continued.

Subjects of Investigation.	THE KINGDOM AT LARGE.					
	Least Instructed Counties.			Most Instructed Counties.		
	Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.	Calculated.	Actual.	Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.
I. Indices to Moral Influences.						
1. Inhabitants to Area	9,222,950·47	8,491,049	— 7·9	6,664,387·05	7,415,692	+ 11·3
2. Real Property	£45,801,932·39	£42,093,379	— 8·1	£40,001,303·01	£43,709,856	+ 9·2
3. Persons of Independent Means	238,060·96	193,701	— 18·6	207,911·56	252,272	+ 21·3
4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers.....	23,074·96	27,899	+ 20·9	19,837·04	15,013	— 24·3
II. Indices to Moral Results.						
1. Improvident Marriages	2,967·08	3,507	+ 18·2	2,548·32	2,008	— 21·2
2. Improvident Marriages	3,394·48	4,002	+ 17·8	2,892·83	2,285	— 21·0
3. Bastards	19,115·10	21,637	+ 13·2	15,680·85	13,159	— 16·1
4. Bastards	21,174·02	23,584	+ 11·4	17,066·98	14,657	— 14·1
5. Improvident Marriages and Bastardy combined.....	24,526·39	27,586	+ 12·4	20,001·61	16,942	— 15·2
6. Paupers relieved	680,502·09	696,660	+ 2·4	569,180·58	553,022	— 2·8
7. Savings in Banks	£13,636,631·00	£10,559,962	— 22·5	£11,909,606·00	£14,986,275	+ 25·8
8. Criminal Commitments	12,516·37	12,135	— 3·0	10,763·63	11,145	+ 3·5
9. Criminals unable to Read or Write	3,772·07	4,166	+ 10·4	3,487·60	3,093	— 11·3
10. Criminal Commitments	11,223·27	10,016	— 10·7	9,490·90	10,682	+ 12·5
11. Criminals unable to Read or Write	2,959·47	3,246	+ 9·6	3,162·53	2,876	— 9·0
12. Total Offences, exclusive of Assaults, Simple Larceny, and Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach	4,218·39	3,630	— 13·9	3,567·61	4,156	+ 16·5

III. Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, classified in detail.

1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers} in the execution of their duty	532-76	415	-22-1	450-58	569	+26-3
2. More Serious Offences against the Person	456-37	469	+2-8	385-96	373	-3-4
3. Total Offences against the Person	989-13	884	-10-6	836-54	942	+12-6
4. Offences against Property, committed with Violence	786-48	820	+4-3	665-19	632	-5-0
5. Simple Larceny	6,288-07	5,787	-7-9	5,317-93	5,819	+9-4
6. Residue of Offences against Property committed without Violence	2,513-65	1,924	-27-4	2,125-68	2,715	+27-7
7. Total Offences against Property, committed without Violence	8,801-56	7,711	-12-4	7,443-77	8,534	+14-6
8. Malicious Offences against Property	88-85	105	+18-3	75-15	58	-22-8
9. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency	192-87	143	-25-9	163-13	214	+31-2
10. Total Offences against Property	9,869-76	8,779	-11-0	8,347-24	9,438	+13-0
11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach	174-81	183	+5-1	147-86	139	-6-0
12. Poaching	59-97	63	+5-0	50-70	48	-5-3
13. Other Miscellaneous Offences	119-93	107	-11-2	101-40	115	+13-2
14. Total Miscellaneous Offences	354-71	353	-0-4	299-96	302	+0-6

IV. Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, Re-classified in Groups.

1. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property	1842-3-4	712	+8-8	562-98	506	-10-2
2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious	1845-6-7	574	+5-3	461-08	432	-6-5
3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	1842-7	1,286	+7-2	1,024-06	938	-8-4
	1842-3-4	10,308	-4-9	9,329-23	9,869	+5-8
	1845-6-7	8,674	-11-3	8,272-03	9,380	+13-4
	1842-7	18,982	-7-9	17,601-26	19,249	+9-3
	1842-3-4	1,317-91	+1-3	1,133-43	1,116	-1-5
	1845-6-7	768	-13-5	750-89	871	+15-9
	1842-7	2,103	-4-6	1,884-32	1,987	+5-4

V. Total Commitments for Six Years, 1842-7

+ 8-0

21,880

20,254-53

- 6-9

22,098

23,739-64

TABLE II.
Summary of the Distribution of each Element of Investigation among the Four Groups of Counties, &c.—Continued.

THE KINGDOM AT LARGE.						
Subjects of Investigation.	Least Instructed Districts.		Most Instructed Districts.		Per Centage of Actual above and below the Calculated.	Actual Grand Totals and Average Numbers.
	Calculated.	Actual.	Calculated.	Actual.		
I. Indices to Moral Influences.						
1. Inhabitants to Area.....	9,371,089·72	9,653,339	6,516,247·80	6,253,402	— 4·0	5,906,741
2. Real Property.....	£32,071,490·84	£48,691,646	£33,731,744·56	£37,111,589	+ 10·02	£85,803,235
3. Persons of Independent Means.....	270,647·76	219,930	175,324·76	226,043	+ 28·9	445,973
4. Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers.....	26,077·40	31,558	16,834·60	11,354	— 32·5	42,912
II. Indices to Moral Results.						
1. Improvident Marriages.....	3,360·50	4,219	2,155·90	1,296	— 39·9	5,515
2. Improvident Marriages.....	3,807·46	4,716	2,479·85	1,571	— 36·6	6,287
3. Bastards.....	21,709·98	23,847	13,085·97	10,949	— 16·5	34,796
4. Bastards.....	23,870·62	26,037	14,370·38	12,204	— 15·1	38,241
5. Improvident Marriages and Bastardy combined.....	27,621·39	30,753	16,906·61	13,775	— 18·5	44,528
6. Paupers relieved.....	782,148·57	790,020	467,534·10	459,662	— 1·7	1,249,682
7. Savings in Banks.....	£15,503,262·00	£12,451,880	£10,042,975·00	£13,094,357	+ 30·3	£25,546,237
8. Criminal Commitments.....	14,132·62	14,640	9,147·38	8,640	— 5·5	23,280*
9. Criminals unable to Read or Write.....	4,572·14	4,915	2,687·53	2,344	— 12·8	7,259
10. Criminal Commitments.....	12,645·12	12,042	8,069·05	8,656	+ 7·4	20,698
11. Criminals unable to Read or Write.....	3,558·66	3,771	2,563·34	2,351	— 8·3	6,122
12. Total Offences, exclusive of Assaults, Simple Larceny, and Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach.....	4,753·29	4,370	3,032·71	3,416	+ 12·6	7,786

III. Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, classified in detail.							
1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers} in the execution of their duty.....	600.32	484	-19.4	383.02	500	+30.4	984
2. More Serious Offences against the Person	514.23	521	+1.2	328.10	321	-1.9	842
3. Total Offences against the Person	1,114.55	1,005	-9.8	711.12	821	+15.5	1,826
4. Offences against Property committed with Violence	886.26	949	+7.0	565.41	503	-11.0	1,452
5. Simple Larceny	7,085.42	6,959	-1.8	4,520.58	4,647	+2.8	11,606
6. Residue of Offences against Property committed without Violence	2,832.36	2,421	-14.5	1,806.97	2,218	+22.7	4,639
7. Total Offences against Property committed without Violence	9,917.71	9,381	-5.3	6,327.62	6,864	+8.4	16,245
8. Malicious Offences against Property	100.13	124	+24.2	63.87	40	-37.9	164
9. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency	217.32	165	-24.0	138.68	191	+37.7	356
10. Total Offences against Property	11,121.42	10,619	-4.5	7,095.58	7,598	+7.0	18,217
11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach	196.93	228	+15.7	125.74	95	-24.7	323
12. Poaching	67.55	74	+9.0	43.12	37	-14.2	111
13. Other Miscellaneous Offences	135.09	116	-13.8	86.24	105	+21.7	221
14. Total Miscellaneous Offences	399.64	418	+4.6	255.03	237	-7.0	655
IV. Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, Re-classified in Groups.							
1. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Offences against Property	739.20	816	+10.3	478.46	402	-16.0	1,218
2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious	614.33	644	+4.8	392.00	362	-7.6	1,006
3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	1,353.53	1,460	+7.9	870.46	764	-12.0	2,224
4. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious	12,249.28	12,608	+2.9	7,928.39	7,569	-4.5	20,177
5. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious	11,021.26	10,495	-4.7	7,031.74	7,558	+7.5	18,053
6. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	23,270.54	23,103	-0.7	14,960.13	15,127	+1.1	38,230
7. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	1,488.13	1,583	+6.4	963.21	868	-9.8	2,451
8. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	1,000.41	903	-9.8	638.26	736	+15.3	1,639
9. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences	2,488.54	2,486	-0.1	1,601.47	1,604	+0.2	4,090
V. Total Commitments for Six Years, 1842-7	26,777.74	26,682	-0.3	17,216.43	17,296	+0.5	43,978

* The number of observations upon which these and the succeeding calculations are based is thrice the number here entered; these being all averages of three years' experience; while in the bottom line is added together the averages of the two periods of three years each.

TABLE III.—*Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Detailed Tables formerly adduced among the Population at Large, and among those Committed for Trial, compared with Real Property, Number of Persons of Independent Means, Improvident Marriages,*

DISTRICTS.	Population in 1841.	§ I.—1. Features of Social Organization.			
		Number of Inhabitants to 100 Statute Acres in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. to whole Population of Domestic Servants in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of whole Population engaged in	
				Agriculture, or as Graziers, Gardeners, &c.	Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	32·4	5·8	13·6	10·4
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	857,108	39·1	6·1	11·8	12·9
VII. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	23·3	6·5	10·0	10·0
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	72·3	4·9	5·2	23·1
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	44·8	5·4	8·1	17·8
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	37·0	6·9	9·5	11·0
III. Metropolitan Counties	2,159,314	330·1	9·3	2·0	18·9
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	936,058	24·5	7·1	14·0	11·0
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	23·2	6·0	8·6	13·8
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,253,402	41·7	7·6	7·6	14·3
Grand Total of England and Wales	15,906,741	43·0	6·3	7·9	16·5

DISTRICTS.	§ I.—4. Ignorance among the Population at Large.					
	Proportion per Cent. of Men Signing the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844, above and below the Average of all England and Wales upon the like Number of Marriages.					Increase or Decrease in the Proportion, from June 1839 to Dec. 1844.
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Excess in the Counties of Least Instruction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	+33·8	+21·0	+39·3	18·3	..	-2·2
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	+27·3	+10·6	+45·9	35·3	..	-2·2
VII. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	+30·9	+11·8	+36·8	25·0	..	-2·8
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	+14·9	-5·6	+21·5	27·1	..	-0·9
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	+21·0	+3·5	+27·7	24·2	..	-1·6
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	-10·8	-14·3	-5·9	8·4	..	-0·9
III. Metropolitan Counties	-58·1	..	..	..	..	..
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	+9·5	+3·7	+20·7	17·0	..	-1·7
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	-38·2	-45·1	-30·4	14·7	..	-1·9
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	-32·5	-40·1	-9·6	30·5	..	-0·8
Grand Total of England and Wales	..	-24·3	+20·9	45·2	..	-1·2

stated by Districts, and showing the Relative Progress and Present State in each of Ignorance the like Indications respecting the Distribution and Occupations of the People, the Amount of Bastardy, Pauperism, Savings, and Criminal Commitments.

§ I.—1. Distribution of the Population.						§ I.—2. Real Property.						§ I.—3. Persons of Independent Means.					
Proportion per Cent. of Inhabitants to 100 Acres above and below the Average of all England and Wales.						Proportion per Cent. of Real Property in 1843, above and below the Average to the like Population throughout England and Wales.						Proportion per Cent. of Persons of Independent Means in 1841, above and below the Average of all England and Wales upon the like Population.					
In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.		In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.		In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
- 24.6	- 25.3	- 23.9	1.4	..	+ 7.66	+ 8.94	+ 7.09	0.85	..	..	- 14.7	- 10.2	- 16.7	6.5	..	..	
- 9.1	- 3.7	- 15.8	..	12.1	- 12.18	+ 27.21	- 3.36	30.57	..	..	- 2.5	+ 21.9	- 28.0	49.9	..	..	
- 22.5	- 7.4	- 52.1	..	44.7	- 27.70	- 26.48	- 28.09	1.61	..	..	- 8.3	- 5.1	- 9.3	4.2	..	..	
+ 68.1	+ 19.3	+ 100.9	81.6	..	- 8.87	- 1.63	- 11.74	10.11	..	..	- 25.2	- 10.6	- 31.0	20.4	..	..	
+ 4.2	- 2	+ 4.5	4.7	4.7	- 6.42	+ 1.8	- 10.1	11.9	..	..	- 18.7	- 5.0	- 24.6	19.6	..	..	
- 13.9	- 3.7	- 24.4	..	20.7	- 5.42	- 5.79	- 4.93	..	..	..	+ 21.7	+ 28.5	+ 12.9	15.6	..	..	
+ 667.7	..	..	..	..	+ 22.64	..	..	..	..	..	+ 66.6	..	..	..	..	..	
- 43.0	- 43.7	- 41.8	1.9	..	+ 29.88	+ 35.98	+ 19.79	16.19	..	..	- 16.5	- 18.6	- 13.1	5.5	..	..	
- 46.0	- 47.0	- 44.6	2.4	..	- 3.08	- 0.48	- 6.02	5.54	..	..	+ 8.7	+ 13.8	+ 3.0	10.8	..	..	
- 3.0	+ 20.3	- 36.7	..	57.0	+ 10.02	+ 14.1	- 0.3	14.4	..	..	+ 28.9	+ 38.6	+ 4.4	34.2	..	..	
..	+ 11.3	- 7.9	..	19.2	..	+ 9.2	- 8.1	17.3	..	..	..	+ 21.3	- 18.6	39.9	..	..	

§ II.—1. Improvident Marriages, 1842-3.

Proportion per Cent. of Marriages of Men under 21 Years of Age, above and below the Average of all England and Wales, in the Year 1842-3.

In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.
+ 38.8	+ 30.1	+ 42.7	12.6	..
- 55.2	+ 6.5	+ 109.5	103.0	..
- 27.6	- 12.7	- 32.4	..	19.7
- 28.9	+ 26.7	+ 29.6	2.9	..
- 25.3	+ 20.1	+ 27.5	7.4	..
- 32.8	- 47.9	- 12.0	35.9	..
- 62.5	..	..	..	..
- 1.0	+ 21.9	- 46.0	..	67.9
- 26.9	- 22.2	- 32.3	..	10.1
- 39.9	- 44.7	- 24.9	19.8	..
..	- 21.2	+ 18.2	39.4	..

§ II.—2. Improvident Marriages, 1845.

Proportion per Cent. of Marriages of Men under 21 Years of Age, above and below the Average of all England and Wales, in the Year 1845.

In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	Increase of Marriages of Men under 21 Years of Age, between 1844-5
+ 29.3	+ 22.4	+ 32.2	9.8	..	+ 1.5
+ 48.9	+ 12.2	+ 88.8	76.6	..	+ 1.3
- 33.8	- 25.4	- 36.4	..	11.0	+ 4.3
+ 30.9	+ 17.7	+ 35.1	17.4	..	+ 17.0
+ 21.2	+ 13.1	+ 27.8	14.7	..	+ 11.8
- 35.2	- 43.9	- 15.8	33.1	..	+ 11.4
- 55.2	..	..	..	..	+ 35.1
- 1.0	+ 26.0	- 57.1	..	83.1	+ 8.8
- 22.2	- 16.6	- 28.5	..	11.9	+ 30.9
- 36.6	- 39.8	- 27.1	12.7	..	+ 21.2
- 21.0	+ 17.8	33.8	..	..	+ 14.0

§ II.—3. Bastardy, 1842.

Proportion per Cent. of Illegitimate Children above and below the Average of all England and Wales, in the Year 1842, upon the like Number of Registered Births.

In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.
+ 12.6	+ 9.5	+ 13.9	4.4	..
+ 0.9	- 7.3	+ 9.0	16.3	..
- 8.8	- 36.7	+ 1.1	37.8	..
+ 14.6	+ 4.1	+ 18.1	14.0	..
- 1.7	..	+ 14.4	16.1	..
- 11.2	- 18.4	- 1.1	17.3	..
- 48.5	..	..	..	..
+ 10.2	- 5.8	+ 43.9	49.17	..
+ 11.3	+ 19.1	+ 2.6	..	16.5
- 16.5	- 25.4	+ 7.8	33.2	..
..	- 16.1	+ 13.2	29.3	..

TABLE III.—Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Detailed Tables formerly adduced, among the Population at large, and among

DISTRICTS.	§ II.—4. Bastardy, 1845.					Increase of Illegitimate Children in three Years, 1842-45.
	Proportion per Cent. of Illegitimate Children above and below the Average of all England and Wales in the year 1845, upon the like number of Registered Births.					
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instructed.	Balance in favour of Least Instructed.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	+14·3	+ 6·4	+17·7	11·3	..	+10·2
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	+ 1·8	- 4·9	+ 8·2	13·1	..	+ 5·1
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	- 1·5	-27·8	+ 8·8	36·6	..	+15·2
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	+10·6	+ 6·6	+11·8	3·2	..	+ 8·3
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	+ 9·1	+ 7	+12·2	11·5	..	+ 9·2
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	-14·0	-21·0	- 4·3	16·7	..	+ 7·2
III. Metropolitan Counties	-42·9	..	..	..	..	+23·3
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	+10·7	- 5·5	+46·1	51·6	..	+ 6·0
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	+12·6	+19·7	+ 4·7	..	15·0	+10·8
Total of the Most Instructed Districts.....	-15·1	-23·4	+ 7·5	30·9	..	+11·5
Grand Total of England and Wales	..	-14·1	+11·4	25·5	..	+ 9·9

DISTRICTS.	§ II.—7. Savings.				
	Proportion per Cent. of Deposits in Savings' Banks, 20th Nov., 1844, above and below the Average on the like Population in England and Wales in 1841.				
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instructed.	Balance in favour of Least Instructed.
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	- 7·6	+22·3	-21·1	43·4	..
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	-15·9	+ 6·3	-39·1	45·4	..
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties..	-45·2	- 4·0	-58·7	63·7	..
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	-17·9	- 5·7	-22·7	17·0	..
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	-19·6	+ 1·9	-29·1	31·0	..
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	+32·4	+49·9	+ 9·6	40·3	..
III. Metropolitan Counties	+55·6	..	..	..	..
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	+ 8·7	-13·9	+48·3	..	63·2
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	- 0·9	+30·3	-36·2	66·5	..
Total of the Most Instructed Districts.....	+30·3	+41·5	+ 2·2	39·3	..
Grand Total of England and Wales	..	+25·8	-22·5	48·3	..

stated by Districts, and showing the Relative Progress and Present State in each of Ignorance those Committed for Trial, &c., &c.—Continued.

§ II.—5. Improvident Marriages and Bastardy, 1845, combined.					§ II.—6. Pauperism.				
Proportion per Cent. of Men's Marriages under 21, and of Illegitimate Children, above and below the Average of all England and Wales, upon the like number of Marriages and Births.					Proportion per Cent. of Paupers relieved in the first quarter of 1844 above and below the Average of all England and Wales upon the like Population.				
In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.
+17·2	+ 9·4	+20·5	11·1	..	+39·5	+46·1	+36·4	..	9·7
+ 8·7	- 2·1	+19·2	21·3	..	+28·1	+25·8	+30·5	4·7	..
- 4·4	-26·8	+ 3·0	29·8	..	- 5·5	-29·2	+ 2·3	31·5	..
+13·3	+ 8·0	+15·0	7·0	..	-17·8	-15·1	-18·9	3·8	..
+11·3	+ 2·7	+14·5	11·8	..	+ 1·0	+ 3·3	- 0·4	..	3·34
-16·9	-25·2	- 5·7	19·5	..	+14·6	+ 0·9	+34·5	33·6	..
-45·7	..	..	..	..	-12·5	..	..	..	..
+10·1	- 6	+33·3	33·9	..	- 3·6	- 4·9	- 1·2	3·7	..
+ 8·0	+14·9	+ 4	..	14·5	-10·2	-11·8	- 8·4	3·4	..
-18·5	-26·3	+ 3·0	29·3	..	- 1·7	- 7·4	+11·6	19·0	..
..	-15·2	+12·4	27·6	..	..	- 2·8	+ 2·4	5·2	..

§ II.—8. Criminal Commitments, 1842-3-4.					§ II.—9. Ignorance among Criminals, 1842-3-4.				
Proportion per Cent. of Commitments above and below the calculated Average for all England and Wales on the same Amount of Male Population at the like Ages, 1842-3-4.					Proportion per Cent. of Male Criminals who could neither Read nor Write above or below the Average of all England in 1842-3-4.				Increase or Decrease in the Proportions found in each district, from 1837-8-9 to 1842-3-4.
In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Excess in the Counties of Most Instruction.	Excess in the Counties of Least Instruction.
+10·7	+11·4	+10·4	..	1·0	+ 9·4	-13·0	+19·8	32·8	..
+28·1	+37·6	+18·2	..	19·4	+23·3	+18·0	+29·7	11·7	..
-51·9	-54·0	-51·3	2·8	..	+ 6·0	-13·4	+11·5	24·9	..
+11·2	+22·5	+ 6·9	..	15·6	+ 4·4	- 3·1	+ 7·5	10·6	..
+ 3·6	+13·9	- 2	13·7	..	+ 7·5	- 1·8	+12·0	13·8	..
- 8·2	- 9·8	- 6·0	3·8	..	- 2·9	- 1·7	- 4·3	..	2·6
+17·5	..	..	..	..	-27·0	..	..	..	..
- 4·3	-15·9	+14·8	30·7	..	+ 7·7	- 7·2	+26·1	33·3	..
-42·8	-43·8	-41·8	2·0	..	-10·6	-15·1	- 6·0	9·1	..
- 5·5	- 3·0	-14·0	11·0	..	-12·8	-18·4	+ 3·5	21·9	..
..	+ 3·5	- 3·0	..	6·5	..	-11·3	+10·4	21·7	..

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Large Tables, VI., VII., and VIII., among the Population at Large and those Committed for Trial, in juxtaposition with the More Serious Offences against the Person, Total Offences against the Person, Offences Violence, Malicious Offences against Property, Forgery and Offences against the Currency, Miscellaneous Offences, 1845-6-7.*

DISTRICTS.	Population in 1841.	§ I.—1. Features of Social Organisation.			
		Number of Inhabitants to 100 Statute Acres in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. to whole Population of Domestic Servants in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of whole Population engaged in	
				Agriculture, or as Graziers, Gardeners, &c.	Trade, Commerce, and Manufac- tures.
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. Midland and Agricultural	1,877,247	32.4	5.8	13.6	10.4
V. South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manu- factures	857,108	39.1	6.1	11.8	12.9
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	23.3	6.5	10.0	10.0
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	72.3	4.9	5.2	23.1
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	44.8	5.4	8.1	17.8
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	37.0	6.9	9.5	11.0
III. Metropolitan Counties	2,159,314	330.1	9.3	2.0	18.9
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	936,058	24.5	7.1	14.0	11.0
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	23.2	6.0	8.6	13.8
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,253,402	41.7	7.6	7.6	14.3
Grand Total—England and Wales	15,906,741	43.0	6.3	7.9	16.5

DISTRICTS.	§ III.—1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty.					
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
	In all the Counties.	In the Most In- structed Counties.	In the Least In- structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In- struction.	Balance in favour of Least In- struction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. Midland and Agricultural	— 26.0	— 14.4	— 31.4	...	17.0	— 29.1
V. South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manu- factures	+ 35.2	+ 68.5	+ 1.3	...	67.2	— 8.6
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	— 44.0	— 17.5	— 52.0	...	35.5	— 29.0
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	— 19.0	— 24.9	— 16.9	8.0	...	— 11.8
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	— 19.4	— 8.6	— 23.9	...	15.3	— 17.0
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	— 2.5	— 21.4	+ 21.8	...	43.2	— 9.6
III. Metropolitan Counties	+ 133.4	...	...	...	...	+ 20.7
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	— 40.0	— 37.3	— 44.5	...	7.2	— 39.7
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Districts	— 49.1	— 50.2	— 47.9	2.3	...	— 22.2
Total of the Most Instructed Counties	+ 30.4	+ 48.5	— 15.7	...	64.2	+ 1.7
Grand Total—England and Wales	...	+ 26.3	— 22.1	...	48.4	— 8.4

stated by Districts, and showing the Relative Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance Numbers Committed for each kind of Offence enumerated in the preceding Tables, viz., Assaults, against Property Committed with Violence, Offences against Property Committed without Total Offences against Property, Poaching, Other Miscellaneous Offences, and Total

Distribution of the Population.					Ignorance among the Population at Large.				
Proportion per Cent. of Inhabitants to 100 Acres above and below the Average of all England and Wales.					Proportion per Cent. of Men Signing the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844 above and below the Average of all England and Wales upon the like Number of Marriages.				
In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.
- 24.6	- 25.3	- 23.9	1.4	...	+33.8	+21.0	+39.3	18.3	...
- 9.1	- 3.7	- 15.8	...	12.1	+27.3	+10.6	+45.9	35.3	...
- 22.5	- 7.4	- 52.1	...	44.7	+30.9	+11.8	+36.8	25.0	...
+ 68.1	+ 19.3	+100.9	81.6	...	+14.9	- 5.6	+21.5	27.1	...
+ 4.2	- .2	+ 4.5	4.7	...	+21.0	+ 3.5	+27.7	24.2	...
- 13.9	- 3.7	- 24.4	...	20.7	-10.8	-14.3	- 5.9	8.4	...
+667.7	...	...	...	...	-58.1	...	...	...	...
- 43.0	- 43.7	- 41.8	1.9	...	+ 9.5	+ 3.7	+20.7	17.0	...
- 46.0	- 47.0	- 44.6	2.4	...	-38.2	-45.1	-30.4	14.7	...
- 3.0	+ 20.3	- 36.7	...	57.0	-32.5	-40.1	- 9.6	30.5	...
...	+ 11.3	- 7.9	...	19.2	...	-24.3	+20.9	45.2	...

§ III.—2. More Serious Offences against the Person.					§ III.—3. Total Offences against the Person.				
Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.				
In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.
+ 6.7	+ 7.7	+ 6.3	1.4	...	-10.9	- 4.2	-14.0	...	9.8
+ 5.5	- 4.0	+15.2	19.2	...	+21.5	+35.0	+ 7.7	...	27.3
-33.3	-46.9	-29.1	17.8	...	-12.5	-31.1	-41.4	...	10.3
+ 7.3	-11.9	+14.4	26.3	...	-15.5	- 6.9	-19.0	16.5	...
+ 1.2	-10.3	+ 6.2	16.5	...	-15.1	- 9.8	- 9.9	...	0.3
-10.6	- 8.2	-13.7	5.5	...	-15.9	- 6.3	-15.3	20.7	...
+20.5	...	...	...	...	+ 4.7	+81.3	...	...	...
-30.6	-34.3	-24.2	10.1	...	-26.1	-35.6	-35.9	7	...
- 7.6	-15.7	+ .9	16.6	...	- 7.5	-30.0	-34.3	8.9	...
- 1.9	+ 1.4	-10.6	...	12.0	- 7.7	+15.5	+26.7	-13.3	40.0
...	- 3.4	+ 2.8	...	6.2	-12.4	...	+12.6	-10.6	23.2

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Large Tables, VI., VII., and VIII. among the Population at Large and those Committed for Trial, in juxtaposition with the*

DISTRICTS.	§ III.—4. Offences against Property committed with Violence.					
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. Midland and Agricultural	+12·8	+ 4·1	+16·7	12·6	...	-31·7
V. South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	+55·5	+56·3	+54·6	...	1·7	-24·7
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	-34·4	-65·8	-25·0	...	40·8	+20·8
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	+ 8·4	+ 9·7	+ 8·0	...	1·7	-3
Total of the Least Instructed Districts.....	+ 7·0	+ 6·7	+ 7·1	...	·4	-32·7
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	- 4·0	-16·9	+12·6	29·5	...	-10·1
III. Metropolitan Counties.....	- 4·5	...	...	...	...	-10·4
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties.....	- 8·4	-19·4	+10·4	29·8	...	-35·0
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	-34·2	-25·8	-43·2	...	17·4	-33·2
Total of the Most Instructed Districts.....	-11·0	-12·4	- 7·4	5·0	...	-19·2
Grand Total—England and Wales.....	...	- 5·0	+ 4·3	9·3	...	-28·7

DISTRICTS.	§ III.—7. Total Offences against Property committed without Violence.					
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. Midland and Agricultural	+15·2	+20·5	+12·7	...	7·8	- 9·9
V. South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	+20·0	+16·8	+23·3	6·5	...	-17·5
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties.....	-53·2	-48·2	-54·6	...	6·4	- 5·5
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	- 3·8	+14·4	-10·5	...	24·9	-15·7
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	- 5·3	+ 8·8	-11·3	...	20·1	-14·0
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	+ 4·7	- 1·0	+12·2	13·2	...	- 1·2
III. Metropolitan Counties.....	+59·2	...	...	...	...	+18·5
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties.....	-18·0	-18·5	-17·1	1·4	...	-24·9
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	-55·0	-56·1	-53·8	2·3	...	-19·7
Total of the Most Instructed Districts.....	+ 8·4	+18·3	-16·7	...	35·0	+ 1·9
Grand Total—England and Wales.....	...	+14·6	-12·4	...	27·0	- 7·9

stated by Districts, and showing the Relative Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance Numbers Committed for each kind of Offence enumerated in the preceding Tables, &c.—Continued.

§ III.—5. Simple Larceny.						§ III.—6. Other Offences against Property without Violence.					
Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Least Instructed Counties.		In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Least Instructed Counties.	
+25·8	+29·6	+24·1	...	5·5	- 8·9	-11·3	- 2·2	-15·5	...	13·3	-13·2
+25·2	+22·1	+28·2	4·1	...	-16·2	+ 7·1	+ 3·4	+10·9	7·5	...	-21·2
-47·8	-41·5	-49·6	...	8·1	- 4·0	-66·7	-65·5	-67·1	...	1·6	-11·2
- 3·0	+17·9	-10·7	...	28·6	-17·3	- 5·8	+ 5·6	-10·1	...	15·7	-11·1
- 1·8	+14·1	- 8·3	...	22·4	-14·4	-14·5	- 4·3	-18·7	...	14·4	-12·7
+14·5	+ 5·2	+26·8	21·6	...	+ 5	-19·9	-16·5	-24·2	7·7	...	- 6·8
+29·2	...	...	...	...	+ 9·7	+134·6	...	...	...	...	+33·2
- 8·6	- 9·0	- 8·0	1·0	...	-26·0	-41·5	-42·5	-39·9	2·6	...	-20·3
-51·7	-54·4	-48·7	5·7	...	-18·1	-63·2	-60·6	-66·5	5·9	...	-24·7
+ 2·8	+ 6·4	- 6·6	...	13·0	- 2·6	+22·7	+48·1	-42·1	...	90·2	+13·2
...	+ 9·4	- 7·9	...	17·3	-10·1	...	+27·7	-27·4	...	55·1	- 1·9

§ III.—8. Malicious Offences against Property.						§ III.—9. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency.					
Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Least Instructed Counties.		In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Least Instructed Counties.	
+196·2	+68·1	+254·6	186·5	...	-18·8	- 41·6	-49·6	-38·0	11·6	...	-32·0
+ 90·2	+51·0	+130·9	79·9	...	-32·9	- 9·3	-52·3	+34·3	56·6	...	-29·0
- 66·7	+21·2	-11·5	...	32·7	-40·6	-43·0	-62·9	-60·9	2·9	...	-23·4
- 30·7	- 9·6	-39·4	...	29·8	-43·5	-11·6	- 1·6	-15·3	...	13·7	-45·6
+ 24·2	+17·9	+ 26·7	8·8	...	-38·5	-24·0	-25·2	-23·5	1·7	...	-41·3
- 25·1	-49·7	+ 7·1	56·8	...	-47·5	-17·9	-17·4	-18·6	...	1·2	-31·9
- 58·8	...	...	...	...	+40·0	+166·3	...	...	...	...	+ 6·5
- 1·5	- 5·3	+ 4·8	10·1	...	-34·9	-46·8	-33·8	-69·3	...	35·5	-31·2
-46·0	-40·1	-53·1	...	12·0	+31·1	-43·4	-42·7	-43·8	...	1·1	-44·2
- 37·9	-47·1	-14·1	33·0	...	-25·2	+ 37·7	+67·1	-37·4	...	104·5	-11·7
...	-22·8	+18·3	41·1	...	-35·7	...	+31·2	-25·9	...	57·1	-28·4

TABLE IV.—*Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Annexed Tables, VI., VII., and VIII., among the Population at Large and those Committed for Trial, in juxtaposition with the*

DISTRICTS.	§ III.—10. Total Offences against Property.					
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instructed.	Balance in favour of Least Instructed.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. Midland and Agricultural	+15·5	+18·2	+14·2	4·0	...	-12·5
V. South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	+22·9	+18·9	+27·0	8·1	...	-18·7
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	-51·4	-49·3	-52·0	...	2·7	-6·5
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	-3·3	+13·4	-9·4	...	22·8	-19·4
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	-4·5	+8·1	-9·7	...	17·8	-17·1
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	+3·3	-2·0	+11·6	13·6	...	-3·1
III. Metropolitan Counties	+55·2	...	...	...	...	+16·2
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	-17·0	-16·1	-15·7	...	·4	-26·2
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	-53·0	-53·3	-52·3	1·0	...	-22·0
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	+7·0	+16·2	-16·5	...	32·7	-0·3
Grand Total—England and Wales	...	+13·0	-11·0	...	24·0	-10·8

DISTRICTS.	§ III.—13. Other Miscellaneous Offences.					
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instructed.	Balance in favour of Least Instructed.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. Midland and Agricultural	-8·9	-44·5	+7·4	51·9	...	+61·7
V. South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	-22·7	-41·1	-3·9	37·2	...	...
VI. Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	-39·5	-10·5	-48·3	...	37·8	-40·6
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	-7·9	-53·2	+8·7	61·9	...	-34·2
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	-13·8	-44·9	-1·0	43·9	...	-77·0
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	-14·3	+20·9	-60·5	...	81·4	-20·7
III. Metropolitan Counties	+111·9	...	...	...	...	-31·9
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	-48·1	-38·3	-64·7	...	26·4	-58·2
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	-31·8	-31·3	-32·4	...	1·1	-72·8
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	+21·7	+50·1	-51·5	...	101·6	-42·3
Grand Total—England and Wales	...	+13·2	-11·2	...	24·4	-67·8

stated by Districts, and showing the Relative Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance Numbers Committed for each kind of Offence enumerated in the preceding Tables, &c.—Continued.

§ III.—11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach.						§ III.—12. Poaching.					
Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
In all the Counties	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.		In all the Counties	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.	
-28.2	-23.8	-30.2	...	6.4	-40.9	+94.6	+187.8	+51.8	...	136.0	-32.4
+81.6	+85.8	+77.3	...	8.5	-47.6	+125.0	-5.6	+257.1	262.7	...	+31.1
+84.8	+100.0	+80.3	...	19.7	+39.4	-79.3	-85.4	-77.6	7.8	...	-66.6
+3.5	+2.3	+3.9	1.6	...	-37.3	-12.8	+24.2	-26.5	...	50.7	-50.7
+15.7	+20.2	+14.0	...	6.2	-37.7	+9.0	+40.3	-3.8	44.1	...	-39.6
-5.1	+14.8	-31.2	...	46.0	+23.5	+26.3	-30.0	+99.2	129.2	...	-12.7
-40.8	...	...	...	...	-46.9	-84.6	...	...	...	...	...
-37.9	-24.2	-61.4	...	37.2	-58.3	+151.8	+168.7	+123.0	...	45.7	-15.6
-15.1	-18.3	-11.6	6.7	...	-51.2	-73.4	-64.0	-84.2	...	20.2	-45.8
-24.7	-22.6	-30.4	...	7.8	-37.7	-14.2	-35.5	+39.8	75.3	...	-12.5
...	-6.0	-5.1	0.9	...	-37.5	...	-5.3	+5.0	10.3	...	-32.6

§ III.—14. Total Miscellaneous Offences.						§ II.—9. Ignorance among Criminals.					
Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in this Class of Committals, 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Male Criminals who could neither Read nor Write above and below the Average of all England and Wales, 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease in the Proportion in each District from 1842-3-4.
In all the Counties	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.		In all the Counties	In the Most Instructed Counties	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Excess in the Counties of Least Instruction.	
- .8	+5.2	-3.5	...	8.7	-22.6	+13.2	-6.8	+2.8	9.6	...	-0.1
+53.8	+27.4	+80.5	53.1	...	-32.0	+20.7	+17.2	+24.1	6.9	...	-2.1
+15.5	+31.4	+10.8	...	20.6	-34.2	+4.2	+10.4	+2.1	...	8.3	-1.6
-3.1	-12.8	...	13.2	...	-68.7	+0.9	-8.5	+5.2	14.7	...	-2.2
+4.6	+1.5	+6.0	4.5	...	-58.1	+5.9	-3.0	+10.3	13.3	...	-1.6
-2.4	+10.1	-18.8	28.9	...	-3.5	+7.7	-14.2	-0.1	14.3	...	+2.1
+3.4	...	...	...	...	-36.0	-21.6	...	...	...	...	+0.8
-9.0	+3.3	-31.0	34.3	...	-45.2	+15.9	+1.8	+30.5	28.7	...	+1.3
-30.6	-30.2	-31.0	.8	...	-61.0	-12.0	-20.4	-3.3	17.8	...	-1.4
-7.0	+0.1	-25.5	25.6	...	-37.2	-8.3	-12.5	+6.9	19.4	...	-1.1
...	+0.6	-0.4	1.0	...	-52.4	...	-9.0	+9.6	18.6	...	-1.1

TABLE V.—Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Annexed Tables IX. and X., stated by among the Population at Large; Crime, as a Whole, and under its Three Great Divisions by

DISTRICTS.	Population in 1841.	§ I.—1. Features of Social Organization.			
		Number of Inhabitants to 100 Statute Acres in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. to whole Population of Domestic Servants in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of whole Population engaged in	
				Agriculture, or as Graziers, Gardeners, &c.	Trade, Commerce, and Manufac- tures.
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	32·4	5·8	13·6	10·4
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	857,108	39·1	6·1	11·8	12·9
VI. Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	23·3	6·5	10·0	10·0
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	72·3	4·9	5·2	23·1
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	44·8	5·4	8·1	17·8
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties ..	1,911,597	37·0	6·9	9·5	11·0
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction	2,159,314	330·1	9·3	2·0	18·9
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	936,058	24·5	7·1	14·0	11·0
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	23·2	6·0	8·6	13·8
Total of the Most Instructed Districts.....	6,253,402	41·7	7·6	7·6	14·3
Grand Total—England and Wales	15,906,741	43·0	6·3	7·9	16·5

DISTRICTS.	Population in 1841.	§ I.—1. Features of Social Organization.			
		Number of Inhabitants to 100 Statute Acres in 1841.	Proportions per Cent. to whole Population of Domestic Servants in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of whole Population engaged in	
				Agriculture, or as Graziers, Gardeners, &c.	Trade, Commerce, and Manufac- tures.
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	32·4	5·8	13·6	10·4
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	857,108	39·1	6·1	11·8	12·9
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IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	936,058	24·5	7·1	14·0	11·0
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	23·2	6·0	8·6	13·8
Total of the Most Instructed Districts.....	6,253,402	41·7	7·6	7·6	14·3
Grand Total—England and Wales.....	15,906,741	43·0	6·3	7·9	16·5

Districts, and showing the Relative Recent Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance Passion, Gain, and Temper; and of Ignorance among those Committed for Trial, 1845-6-7.

§ I.—4. Distribution of the Population.					Ignorance among the Population at Large.					
Proportion per Cent. of Inhabitants to 100 acres above and below the Average of all England and Wales.					Proportion per Cent. of Men signing the Marriage Register with Marks, in 1844, above and below the Average of all England and Wales upon the like number of Marriages.					Increase or Decrease in the Proportion from June 1839 to Dec. 1840.
In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.	In all the Counties	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Excess in the Counties of Least In-struction.	
— 24·6	—25·3	— 23·9	1·4	..	+33·8	+21·0	+89·3	18·3	..	— 2·2
— 9·1	— 3·7	— 15·8	..	12·1	+27·3	+10·6	+45·9	35·3	..	— 2·2
—22·5	— 7·4	— 52·1	..	44·7	+30·9	+11·8	+36·8	25·0	..	— 2·8
+ 68·1	+19·3	+100·9	81·6	..	+14·9	— 5·6	+21·5	27·1	..	— 0·9
+ 4·2	— 2	+ 4·5	4·7	..	+21·0	+ 3·5	+27·7	24·2	..	— 1·6
— 13·9	— 3·7	— 24·4	..	20·7	—10·8	—14·3	— 5·9	8·4	..	— 0·9
+667·7	..	..	..	..	—58·1	..	..	..	..	..
— 43·0	—43·7	— 41·8	1·9	..	+ 9·5	+ 3·7	+20·7	17·0	..	— 1·7
—46·0	—47·0	— 44·6	2·4	..	—38·2	—45·1	—30·4	14·7	..	— 1·9
— 3·0	+20·3	— 36·7	..	57·0	—32·5	—40·1	— 9·6	30·5	..	— 0·8
..	+11·3	— 7·9	..	19·2	..	—24·3	+20·9	45·2	..	— 1·2

§ II.—8, 10. Comparison of the Total Commitments of 1842-3-4 with those of 1845-6-7, showing the Progress of Crime.						§ II.—10. Total Commitments, 1845-6-7.				
Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the Total Number of Commitments in the interval between the above-named periods.					Consequent Difference between the per Centages of all the Counties at the latter as compared with the former period.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated Commitments on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.				
In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.		In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.
—13·2	—12·2	—13·8	..	1·6	+ 1·9	+12·6	+15·7	+11·2	..	14·6
—19·4	—28·9	— 7·5	21·4	..	— 4·7	+23·4	+20·4	+26·5	..	6·1
—10·9	+ 4·9	—15·1	..	20·0	+ 3·7	—48·2	—45·3	—49·2	..	3·9
—22·9	—21·4	—23·5	2·1	..	—14·8	— 3·6	+ 9·7	— 8·5	..	18·2
—19·7	—15·3	—19·7	..	4·4	—10·3	— 4·7	+ 6·2	— 9·3	..	15·5
— 3·9	— 8·0	+ 1·1	9·1	..	+10·3	+ 2·1	— 3·8	+ 9·9	13·7	..
+14·2	..	..	..	..	+38·4	+55·9	..	..	..	..
—27·6	—18·2	—39·4	..	21·2	—14·8	—19·1	—19·6	—18·2	1·4	..
—24·4	—26·1	—22·5	3·6	..	— 7·5	—50·3	—51·1	—49·6	1·5	..
— 2·0	+ 2·4	—19·6	..	22·0	+ 5·4	— 1	+16·6	—16·4	..	33·0
—13·2	— 7·0	—18·9	..	11·9	..	..	+12·5	—10·7	..	23·2

TABLE V.—Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Annexed Tables IX. and X., stated by among the Population at

DISTRICTS.	§ II.—12. Total Commitments, 1845-6-7, exclusive of the large inferior classes, for Assaults, Simple Larceny, Riot, &c.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in these Classes of Commitments from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated Commitments on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					
	In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.	
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	- 0·3	+ 0·8	- 0·8	..	1·6	- 17·7
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	+17·8	+ 9·5	+26·2	16·7	..	- 22·8
VI. Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties	-54·9	-60·3	-53·3	10·0	..	- 14·5
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	- 2·7	+ 2·4	- 4·6	..	7·0	- 30·0
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	- 8·0	- 4·1	- 9·7	..	5·6	- 26·2
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	-15·1	-15·5	-14·5	1·0	..	- 12·0
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction	+90·0	..	..	..	..	+ 20·0
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	-31·0	-33·0	-27·5	5·5	..	- 27·1
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	-49·7	-47·0	-52·7	..	5·7	- 29·9
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	+14·6	+24·8	-30·5	..	55·3	- 3
Grand Total—England and Wales	..	+16·5	-13·9	..	30·4	- 16·7

DISTRICTS.	§ IV.—I. Serious Offences against the Person and Malicious Offences against Property.				
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated Commitments on the Average of the Years 1842-7.				
	In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	+29·6	+ 5·5	+40·7	35·2	..
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	+31·4	+29·4	+33·5	4·1	..
VI. Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties	-18·2	-44·1	-10·5	33·6	..
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	+ 3·9	- 5·4	+ 7·4	12·8	..
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	+ 7·9	- 2·5	+12·2	9·7	..
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	-10·6	- 8·4	-13·6	..	5·2
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction	- 5·6	..	..	..	..
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	-20·9	-27·5	- 9·7	17·8	..
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	-19·7	-26·6	-12·3	14·3	..
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	-12·0	-12·2	-12·3	..	0·1
Grand Total—England and Wales	..	- 8·4	+ 7·2	15·6	..

Districts, and showing the Relative Recent Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance Large, &c.—Continued.

§ IV.—1. Serious Offences against the Person and Malicious Offences against Property.										
Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1842-3-4.					Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in these classes of Committals from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.	
+23·3	- 4·1	+36·0	40·1	..	+37·4	+17·4	+46·5	29·1	..	-10·2
+41·4	+49·0	+33·7	..	15·3	+19·0	+ 4·9	+32·2	27·3	..	-32·1
- 9·4	-50·9	+ 3·2	54·1	..	-29·1	-35·9	-26·8	9·1	..	-34·6
+ 6·4	- 3	+ 8·9	..	9·2	+ 0·9	-11·5	+ 5·6	17·1	..	-20·1
+10·3	+ 0·5	+14·5	14·0	..	+ 4·8	- 6·2	+ 9·4	15·6	..	-21·0
- 8·8	- 3·1	-16·1	..	13·0	-13·0	-28·7	-13·0	15·7	..	-22·5
-16·7	..	..	..	..	+ 7·7	..	..	..	..	+ 6·4
-16·5	-25·4	- 1·8	23·6	..	-26·0	-22·8	-35·0	..	12·2	-26·2
-25·3	-32·8	-16·8	26·0	..	-13·1	-19·0	- 7·9	11·1	..	- 3·9
-16·0	-17·0	-13·4	3·6	..	- 7·6	- 6·4	-10·9	..	4·5	- 9·9
..	-10·2	+ 8·8	19·0	..	..	- 6·5	+ 5·3	11·8	..	-17·3

§ IV.—2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the "Malicious."										
Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1842-3-4.					Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in these classes of Committals from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.
In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.	
+13·5	+13·9	+13·3	..	0·6	+13·9	+17·8	+13·1	..	5·7	-12·4
+31·1	+39·7	+22·3	..	17·4	+22·3	+18·6	+26·0	7·4	..	-18·5
-54·9	-57·0	-54·2	2·8	..	-51·3	-50·0	-52·4	..	2·4	- 3·5
+ 9·4	+26·0	+ 3·2	..	22·8	- 3·0	+13·7	- 9·2	..	22·9	-19·2
+ 2·9	+16·2	- 2·4	..	18·6	- 4·7	+ 8·0	-10·0	..	18·0	-16·7
- 6·4	- 8·3	- 3·8	4·5	..	+ 3·6	- 2·6	+11·7	13·3	..	- 2·5
+19·9	..	..	..	..	+56·3	..	..	..	..	+16·2
- 2·5	-15·5	+19·0	34·5	..	-17·8	-18·9	-16·0	2·9	..	-26·0
-45·9	-44·9	-47·0	..	2·1	-53·1	-53·5	-52·8	0·7	..	-22·3
- 4·5	- 8	-13·9	..	13·1	+ 7·5	+16·8	-16·4	..	33·2	- 0·1
..	+ 5·8	- 4·9	..	10·7	..	+13·4	-11·3	..	24·7	-10·5

TABLE V.—Comparative Abstract of the Results of the Annexed Tables, IX. and X., stated by
among the Population at

DISTRICTS.	§ IV.—2. Offences of all kinds against Property, exclusive of the "Malicious."				
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1842—7.				
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	+13·6	+15·7	+12·8	..	2·9
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	+27·0	+29·9	+24·0	..	5·9
VI. Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties	-53·4	-53·7	-53·3	0·4	..
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	+3·5	+20·1	-2·7	..	22·8
Total of the Least Instructed Districts.....	-7	+12·4	-6·2	..	18·6
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties ..	-1·7	-5·6	+3·4	9·0	..
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction	+37·0	..	..	..	..
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	-9·7	-17·1	+2·8	19·9	..
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	-49·3	-49·0	-49·8	..	0·8
Total of the Most Instructed Districts.....	+1·1	+7·4	-15·1	..	22·5
Grand Total—England and Wales.....	..	+9·3	-7·9	..	17·2

DISTRICTS.	§ IV.—3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences of all kinds.				
	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committals above and below the Calculated Committals on the Average of the Years 1842—47.				
	In all the Counties.	In the Most Instructed Counties.	In the Least Instructed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most Instruction.	Balance in favour of Least Instruction.
LEAST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	-21·7	-3·2	-30·2	..	27·0
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	+27·1	+62·4	-9·1	..	71·5
VI. Western Celtic Agricultural and Mining Counties	-20·4	-20·5	-20·4	0·1	..
VIII. North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	+7·8	-11·3	+15·0	26·3	..
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	-0·1	..	-0·1	..	0·1
MOST INSTRUCTED DISTRICTS.					
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties ..	-19·6	-23·9	-14·0	9·9	..
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction	+44·7	..	..	..	..
IV. North Midland and North-Eastern Agricultural Counties	-21·3	-13·3	-33·8	..	20·5
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	-32·6	-38·2	-25·4	11·8	..
Total of the Most Instructed Districts.....	+2	+8·8	-22·2	..	31·0
Grand Total—England and Wales	..	+5·4	-4·6	..	10·0

Districts, and showing the Relative Recent Progress and Present State in each, of Ignorance Large, &c.—Continued.

§ IV.—3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences of all kinds.											
Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated Commitments on the Average of the Years 1842-3-4.					Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated Commitments on the Average of the Years 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease per Cent. in these classes of Commitments from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.	
In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.		
-25.5	-1.0	-36.7	..	35.7	-15.9	-6.5	-20.2	..	13.7	-26.4	
+16.9	+69.2	-36.7	..	105.9	+42.6	+52.0	+33.1	..	18.9	-20.4	
-20.6	-35.7	-16.1	19.6	..	-20.2	+2.0	-26.9	..	24.9	-32.1	
+21.8	-5.5	+32.1	37.6	..	-12.7	-20.1	-10.0	10.1	..	-51.2	
+6.4	+2.1	+7.8	5.7	..	-9.8	-4.9	-11.9	..	7.0	-43.0	
-30.9	-33.9	-26.9	7.0	..	-2.5	-8.8	+5.6	14.4	..	-7.3	
+20.3	..	..	..	..	+81.3	..	..	..	..	+0.4	
-17.3	-9.3	-30.4	..	21.1	-27.5	-20.8	-39.1	..	18.3	-42.5	
-26.3	-35.5	-16.3	19.2	..	-42.0	-42.8	-41.2	1.6	..	-47.3	
-9.8	-4.3	-24.0	..	19.7	+15.3	+29.0	-19.6	..	48.6	-15.2	
..	-1.5	+1.3	2.8	..	..	+15.9	-13.5	..	29.4	-33.1	
§ V.—Total Commitments in the Six Years, 1842-47.					§ II.—11. Ignorance among Criminals.						
Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated Commitments on the Average of Six Years.					Proportion per Cent. of Male Criminals who could neither Read nor Write above and below the Average of all England and Wales, 1845-6-7.					Increase or Decrease in the Proportion in each District from 1842-3-4 to 1845-6-7.	
In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.	In all the Counties.	In the Most In-structed Counties.	In the Least In-structed Counties.	Balance in favour of Most In-struction.	Balance in favour of Least In-struction.		
+11.6	+13.4	+10.7	..	2.7	+13.2	-6.8	+2.8	9.6	..	-0.1	
+25.9	+29.7	+22.1	..	7.6	+20.7	+17.2	+24.1	6.9	..	-2.1	
-50.2	-50.0	-50.3	..	0.3	+4.2	+10.4	+2.1	..	8.3	-1.6	
+4.2	+16.5	-4	..	16.9	+0.9	-8.5	+5.2	14.7	..	-2.2	
-3	+10.3	-4.8	..	15.1	+5.9	-3.0	+10.3	13.3	..	-1.6	
-3.3	-7.0	+1.4	8.4	..	+7.7	+14.2	-0.1	14.3	..	+2.1	
+35.5	..	..	..	..	-21.6	..	..	..	..	+0.8	
-11.2	-17.6	-4	17.2	..	+15.9	+1.8	+30.5	28.7	..	+1.3	
-46.4	-47.2	-45.4	1.8	..	-12.0	-20.4	-3.3	17.8	..	-1.4	
+5	+6.6	-15.2	..	21.8	-8.3	-12.5	+6.9	19.4	..	+0.4	
..	+8.0	-6.9	..	14.9	..	-9.0	+9.6	18.6	..	-1.1	

TABLE VI.—*Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following Population of the same ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844, above & below the Average.	§ III.—1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers.				
			Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Committals above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.
			1842-3-4	1845-6-7			
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.							
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—							
Sussex	299,763	— 7·5	16·00	19·67	+ 22·9	17·48	+ 6·8
Hants	355,004	— 11·1	26·00	24·33	— 6·4	21·52	+ 13·0
Dorset	175,043	+ 10·1	7·00	15·34	+ 119·1	9·69	+ 58·3
Total—Least Instruction	829,800	— 5·9	49·00	59·34	+ 21·1	48·69	+ 21·8
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—							
Kent	548,337	— 17·1	44·67	26·33	— 41·0	38·73	— 21·9
Devonshire	533,460	— 11·9	27·33	23·66	— 13·4	29·88	— 20·8
Total—Most Instruction	1,081,797	— 14·3	72·00	49·99	— 30·5	63·61	— 21·4
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	— 10·8	121·00	109·33	— 9·6	112·30	— 2·5
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.							
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—							
Suffolk	315,073	+ 42·0	14·33	12·66	— 11·6	17·96	— 29·5
Cambridge	164,459	+ 33·5	9·00	13·33	+ 48·1	10·31	+ 29·2
Norfolk	412,664	+ 38·1	17·00	10·00	— 41·2	23·23	— 56·9
Essex	344,979	+ 42·4	21·00	8·33	— 60·3	20·72	— 59·8
Huntingdon	58,549	+ 38·0	4·33	7·67	+ 77·1	3·57	+ 114·8
Total—Least Instruction	1,295,724	+ 39·3	65·66	51·99	— 20·8	75·79	— 31·4
II. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the South Midland Counties:—							
Wiltshire	258,733	+ 26·5	20·00	12·66	— 36·7	15·25	— 17·0
Oxford	161,643	+ 5·0	17·00	7·67	— 54·8	9·65	— 20·6
Berkshire	161,147	+ 28·6	13·33	9·34	— 29·9	9·79	— 4·6
Total—Most Instruction	581,523	+ 21·0	50·33	29·67	— 41·0	34·69	— 14·4
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	+ 33·8	115·99	81·66	— 29·6	110·48	— 26·0
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the Highest Scale of Instruction.							
Middlesex	1,576,636	— 59·7	228·34	276·00	+ 20·8	99·94	+ 176·1
Surrey	682,678	— 53·2	33·67	40·33	+ 19·7	35·58	+ 13·3
Total—Most Instruction	2,159,314	— 58·1	262·01	316·33	+ 20·7	135·52	+ 133·4
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.							
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—							
Hereford	113,878	+ 11·2	5·67	4·38	— 23·6	6·61	— 84·4
Shropshire	239,048	+ 24·6	11·34	7·34	— 35·2	14·44	— 49·1
Total—Least Instruction (Carried forward)	352,926	+ 20·7	17·01	11·67	— 31·3	21·05	— 44·6

Quarter Sessions for OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON in each District and County of England years, 1845-6-7, and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like

§ III.—2. More Serious Offences against the Person.					§ III.—3. Total Offences against the Person.							Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.
Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.			
1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.						
10.33	8.33	-19.3	14.98	-44.3	26.33	28.00	+ 6.3	32.46	- 18.7	+ 2.8		
24.67	18.66	-24.3	18.44	+ 1.2	50.67	42.99	-15.1	89.90	+ 7.5	+10.0		
5.66	9.00	+59.0	8.30	+ 8.4	12.66	24.34	+92.2	17.99	+ 86.8	+ 2.7		
40.66	35.99	-11.4	41.72	-13.7	89.66	95.33	+ 6.3	90.41	+ 5.4	+ 9.9		
42.66	26.67	-87.4	28.90	- 7.7	87.33	53.00	-39.8	62.63	- 15.3	- 3.7		
19.00	23.34	+22.8	25.60	- 8.8	46.33	47.00	+ 1.4	55.48	- 15.2	- 3.8		
61.66	50.01	-18.9	54.50	- 8.2	133.66	100.00	-25.2	118.11	- 15.3	- 3.8		
102.32	86.00	-15.9	96.22	-10.6	223.32	195.33	-12.5	208.52	- 6.3	+ 2.1		
12.00	12.00	..	15.38	-22.0	26.33	24.66	- 6.3	33.34	- 26.0	+ 2.0		
9.00	6.66	-26.0	8.83	-13.2	18.00	19.99	+11.0	19.14	+ 4.4	+ 3.1		
24.33	30.67	+26.0	19.90	+54.1	41.33	40.67	- 1.5	43.13	- 5.7	+19.2		
27.00	18.67	-30.8	17.74	+ 5.2	48.00	27.00	-43.7	38.46	- 29.8	+16.9		
1.67	1.00	-40.1	8.05	-67.2	6.00	8.67	+44.5	6.62	+ 39.9	- 5.2		
74.00	69.00	- 6.7	64.90	+ 6.3	139.66	120.99	-18.4	140.69	- 14.0	+11.2		
17.00	17.34	+ 2.0	13.06	+ 32.8	37.00	30.00	-18.9	28.31	+ 6.0	+16.2		
7.00	7.66	+ 9.4	8.26	- 7.2	24.00	15.33	-36.1	17.91	- 13.4	+16.0		
8.00	7.00	-12.5	8.38	- 16.4	21.33	16.84	-23.4	18.17	- 10.0	+14.8		
32.00	32.00	..	29.70	+ 7.7	82.33	61.67	-25.1	64.39	- 4.2	+15.7		
106.00	101.00	- 4.7	94.60	+ 6.7	221.99	182.66	-17.7	205.08	- 10.9	+12.6		
103.33	112.66	+ 9.0	85.63	+ 32.7	331.67	388.66	+17.2	185.57	+109.4	+72.1		
30.33	27.34	- 9.8	30.48	- 10.3	64.00	67.67	+ 5.7	66.06	+ 2.4	+10.5		
133.66	140.00	+ 4.7	116.11	+20.5	395.67	456.33	+15.3	251.63	+ 81.3	+55.9		
4.67	6.00	+28.4	5.66	+ 6.0	10.34	10.33	..	12.27	- 15.8	+12.5		
16.33	7.66	-53.1	12.37	- 28.0	27.67	15.00	-45.8	26.81	- 44.0	-32.2		
21.00	13.66	-34.9	18.03	- 24.2	38.01	25.33	-33.3	39.08	- 35.2	-18.2		

TABLE VI.—Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844, above & below the Average.	§ III.—1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers.					
			Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	
			1842-3-4	1845-6-7				
Total—Least Instruction (Brought forward)	352,926	+ 20·7	17·01	11·67	— 31·3	21·05	—	44·6
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—								
Lincolnshire	362,602	— 1·5	23·00	12·00	— 47·8	22·76	—	47·2
Northamptonshire	199,228	+ 15·6	14·33	9·34	— 34·8	12·12	—	22·9
Rutlandshire	21,302	— 38·4	2·66	1·34	— 49·6	1·29	+	3·9
Total—Most Instruction	583,132	+ 3·7	39·99	22·68	— 43·3	36·17	—	37·8
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.	936,058	+ 9·5	57·00	34·35	— 39·7	57·22	—	40·0
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.								
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—								
Bedfordshire	107,936	+ 53·0	7·67	3·00	— 60·9	6·32	—	52·6
Buckinghamshire	155,983	+ 30·2	6·67	14·34	+ 115·0	8·94	+	60·4
Hertfordshire	157,207	+ 53·8	10·00	7·66	— 23·4	9·41	—	18·6
Total—Least Instruction	421,126	+ 45·9	24·34	25·00	+ 27·1	24·67	+	1·3
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—								
Somersetshire	435,982	+ 10·6	49·33	42·34	— 14·2	25·13	+	68·5
Total—Most Instruction	435,982	+ 10·6	49·33	42·34	— 14·2	25·13	+	68·5
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	837,108	+ 27·3	73·67	67·34	— 8·6	49·80	+	35·2
VI. Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.								
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—								
South Wales	515,283	+ 39·3	17·00	14·00	— 17·7	31·97	—	56·2
North Wales	396,320	+ 26·1	16·67	8·00	— 52·0	23·62	—	65·9
Monmouthshire	134,355	+ 53·3	13·67	9·67	— 29·2	10·46	—	7·5
Total—Least Instruction	1,045,958	+ 36·8	47·34	31·67	— 33·1	65·95	—	52·0
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—								
Cornwall	341,279	+ 11·8	20·33	16·33	— 19·6	19·81	—	17·5
Total—Most Instruction	341,279	+ 11·8	20·33	16·33	— 19·6	19·81	—	17·5
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+ 30·9	67·67	48·00	— 29·0	85·76	—	44·0
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.								
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—								
Westmoreland	56,454	— 36·2	·67	3·00	+ 347·7	3·33	—	9·9
North Riding	204,122	— 31·4	7·00	3·66	— 47·7	12·97	—	71·7
Durham	324,284	— 29·1	15·66	13·00	— 16·9	21·47	—	39·4
Total—Least Instruction (Carried forward)	584,860	— 30·4	23·33	19·66	— 15·7	37·77	—	47·9

Quarter Sessions for OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON in each District and County of England same during the three following years, 1845-6-7.—Continued.

§ III.—2. More Serious Offences against the Person.					§ III.—3. Total Offences against the Person.						
Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Committals above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Committals above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Committals above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.	
1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.					
21·00	13·66	— 34·9	18·03	—24·2	38·01	25·33	— 33·3	39·08	—35·2	—18·2	
15·00	8·00	— 46·6	19·49	—58·7	38·00	20·00	— 47·3	42·25	—52·6	—26·4	
9·33	11·33	+ 21·4	10·38	+ 9·1	23·66	20·67	— 12·6	22·60	— 8·1	— 9·2	
·67	1·00	— 49·2	1·10	— 9·0	3·33	2·34	— 0·4	2·39	— 2·1	+ 0·6	
25·00	20·33	— 18·6	30·97	—34·3	64·99	43·01	— 33·8	67·14	—35·9	—19·6	
46·00	33·99	— 26·1	49·00	—30·6	103·00	68·34	— 33·6	106·22	—35·6	—19·1	
7·33	5·00	— 31·8	5·41	— 7·5	15·00	8·00	— 46·6	11·73	—31·8	+15·1	
13·67	9·33	— 31·7	7·65	+22·0	20·34	23·67	+ 16·3	16·69	+42·7	+44·2	
10·00	10·00	..	8·06	+24·0	20·00	17·66	— 11·7	17·47	+ 1·0	+19·5	
31·00	24·33	— 21·5	21·12	+15·2	55·34	49·32	— 10·8	45·79	+ 7·7	+26·5	
35·00	20·67	— 40·9	21·53	— 4·0	84·33	63·01	— 25·2	46·66	+35·0	+20·4	
35·00	20·67	— 40·9	21·53	— 4·0	84·33	63·01	— 25·2	46·66	+35·0	+20·4	
66·00	45·00	— 31·8	42·65	+ 5·5	139·67	112·34	— 19·5	92·45	+21·5	+23·4	
20·33	16·00	— 21·3	27·39	—41·5	37·33	30·00	— 19·3	59·36	—49·4	—53·2	
14·67	14·34	— 2·2	20·15	—28·8	31·34	22·34	— 28·7	43·67	—48·8	—57·4	
11·33	9·67	— 14·6	8·95	+ 8·0	25·00	19·34	— 22·6	19·41	— 3	—18·2	
46·33	40·01	— 13·6	56·49	—29·1	93·67	71·68	— 28·4	122·44	—41·4	—49·2	
9·67	9·00	— 6·9	16·97	—46·9	30·00	25·33	— 15·5	36·78	—31·1	—45·3	
9·67	9·00	— 6·9	16·97	—46·9	30·00	25·33	— 15·5	36·78	—31·1	—45·3	
56·00	49·01	— 12·5	73·46	—33·3	123·67	97·01	— 21·5	159·22	—39·0	—48·2	
1·00	3·66	+266·0	2·85	+28·4	1·67	6·66	+298·8	6·18	— 7·7	—36·3	
9·67	10·00	+ 17·3	11·11	— 9·9	16·67	13·66	— 18·0	24·08	—43·2	—39·9	
23·67	19·00	— 19·7	18·39	+ 3·3	39·33	32·00	— 18·6	39·86	—19·7	—57·6	
34·34	32·66	— 4·8	32·35	+ 9	57·07	52·32	— 9·2	70·12	—25·4	—49·6	

TABLE VI.—*Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844, above & below the Average.	§ III.—1. Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers					
			Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Committals, above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	
			1842-3-4	1845-6-7				
Total—Least Instruction (Brought forward)	584,860	— 30·4	23·33	19·66	— 15·7	37·77	— 47·9	
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction :—								
Cumberland	178,038	— 52·1	5·00	8·66	+ 73·2	10·22	— 15·2	
East Riding (with City and Ainsty)	233,267	— 37·1	8·00	4·00	— 50·0	14·78	— 72·9	
Northumberland	260,278	— 51·3	14·67	7·33	— 50·0	15·21	— 51·8	
Total—Most Instruction	661,573	— 45·1	27·67	19·99	— 30·6	40·21	— 50·2	
Total—Northern Agricultural & Mining Counties	1,246,433	— 38·2	51·00	39·65	— 22·2	77·98	— 49·1	
VIII. Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.								
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction :—								
Cheshire	395,660	+ 0·4	23·33	25·66	+ 9·9	25·32	+ 1·8	
Lancashire	1,667,054	+ 22·1	100·00	124·00	+ 24·0	112·00	+ 10·7	
West Riding	1,154,101	+ 17·9	39·33	20·34	— 48·2	73·25	— 72·2	
Staffordshire	510,504	+ 31·3	46·33	28·67	— 38·1	34·44	— 16·7	
Worcestershire	233,336	+ 37·3	23·67	16·34	— 30·9	13·83	+ 18·11	
Total—Least Instruction	3,960,655	+ 21·5	232·66	215·01	— 7·5	258·84	— 16·9	
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction :—								
Derbyshire	272,217	— 13·6	12·00	9·34	— 22·1	16·96	— 44·9	
Gloucestershire	431,383	— 13·2	31·00	11·67	— 62·3	25·32	— 53·9	
Warwickshire	401,715	+ 0·3	22·00	28·00	+ 27·2	25·70	+ 8·9	
Leicestershire	215,867	— 2·8	10·33	13·66	+ 32·2	12·78	+ 6·8	
Nottinghamshire	249,910	+ 1·9	17·33	9·00	— 48·0	14·68	— 38·7	
Total—Most Instruction	1,571,092	— 5·6	92·66	71·67	— 22·6	95·44	— 24·9	
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	+ 14·9	325·32	286·68	— 11·8	354·28	— 19·0	
Least Instructed Districts.								
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	1,877,247	+ 33·8	115·99	81·66	— 29·6	110·48	— 26·0	
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	857,108	+ 27·3	73·67	67·84	— 8·6	49·80	+ 35·2	
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+ 30·9	67·67	48·00	— 29·0	85·76	— 44·0	
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	5,531,747	+ 14·9	325·32	286·68	— 11·8	354·28	— 19·0	
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	+ 21·0	582·65	483·68	— 17·0	600·32	— 19·4	
Most Instructed Districts.								
I. The Southn. Agricult. & Maritime Counties	1,911,597	— 10·8	121·00	109·33	— 9·6	112·30	— 2·5	
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	2,159,314	— 58·1	262·01	316·33	+ 20·7	135·52	+ 133·4	
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	936,068	+ 9·5	57·00	34·35	— 39·7	57·22	— 40·1	
VII. The Northn. Agricult. & Mining Counties	1,246,433	— 38·2	51·00	39·65	— 22·2	77·98	— 49·1	
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,253,402	— 32·5	491·01	499·66	+ 1·7	383·02	— 30·4	
Graud Total of England and Wales	15,906,741	..	1073·66	983·34	— 8·4	983·34	..	

Quarter Sessions for OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON in each District and County of England same during the three following years, 1845-6-7.—Continued.

§ III.—2. More Serious Offences against the Person.					§ III.—3. Total Offences against the Person.						
Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the Two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.	
1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.					
34·34	32·66	— 4·8	32·35	+ ·9	57·67	52·32	— 9·2	70·12	—25·4	—49·6	
5·67	5·67	..	8·75	—35·2	10·67	14·33	+34·3	18·97	—24·4	—57·5	
11·33	11·00	— 2·9	12·65	—13·0	19·33	15·00	—22·4	27·43	—45·3	—39·9	
15·33	12·33	—19·5	13·02	— 5·3	30·00	19·66	—34·5	28·23	—30·4	—57·6	
32·33	29·00	—10·3	34·42	—15·7	60·00	48·99	—18·3	74·63	—34·3	—51·1	
66·67	61·66	— 7·5	66·77	— 7·6	117·67	101·31	—13·9	144·75	—30·0	—50·3	
48·67	31·34	—37·6	21·69	+44·5	72·00	57·00	—20·8	47·01	+21·2	+12·9	
109·33	110·66	+ 1·2	95·97	+15·3	209·33	234·66	+12·1	207·97	+12·8	— 1·4	
56·33	57·66	+ 2·3	62·75	— 8·1	95·66	78·00	—18·4	136·00	—42·6	—39·9	
50·67	36·00	—28·9	29·51	+22·0	97·00	64·67	—33·3	63·95	+ 1·1	— 6·9	
21·00	18·00	—14·3	11·84	+52·0	44·67	34·34	—23·1	25·67	+33·8	+55·9	
286·00	253·66	—11·3	221·76	+14·4	518·66	468·67	— 9·6	480·60	— 2·5	— 8·5	
13·67	8·33	—39·0	14·53	—42·6	25·67	17·67	—31·1	31·49	—43·9	—43·2	
30·67	22·00	—28·2	21·69	+ 1·4	61·67	33·67	—45·4	47·01	—28·4	+45·8	
26·67	20·34	—23·7	22·02	— 7·6	48·67	48·34	+ 0·6	47·72	+ 1·3	+28·2	
16·67	10·34	—37·9	10·95	— 5·5	27·00	24·00	—11·1	23·73	+ 1·1	+ 9·1	
12·00	11·00	— 8·3	12·57	—12·5	29·33	20·00	—31·8	27·25	—26·6	—19·6	
99·68	72·01	—27·7	81·76	—11·9	192·34	143·68	—20·1	177·20	—19·0	+ 9·7	
385·68	325·67	—15·5	303·52	+ 7·3	711·00	612·35	—13·8	657·80	— 6·9	— 3·6	
106·00	101·00	— 4·7	94·60	+ 6·7	221·99	182·66	—17·7	205·08	—10·9	+12·6	
66·06	45·00	—31·8	42·65	+ 5·5	139·67	112·34	—19·5	92·45	+21·5	+23·4	
56·00	49·01	—12·5	73·46	—33·3	123·67	97·01	—21·5	159·22	—39·0	—48·2	
385·68	325·67	—15·5	303·52	+ 7·3	711·00	612·35	—13·8	657·80	— 6·9	— 3·6	
613·68	520·68	—15·1	514·23	+ 1·2	1196·38	1004·36	—16·0	1114·55	— 9·8	— 4·7	
102·32	86·00	—15·9	96·22	—10·6	228·32	195·33	—12·5	208·52	— 6·3	+ 2·1	
133·66	140·00	+ 4·7	116·11	+20·5	395·67	456·33	+15·3	251·63	+81·8	+55·9	
46·00	33·99	—26·1	49·00	—30·6	109·00	68·34	—33·6	106·22	—35·6	—19·1	
66·67	61·66	— 7·5	66·77	— 7·6	117·67	101·31	—13·9	144·75	—30·0	—50·3	
348·65	321·65	— 7·7	328·10	— 1·9	839·66	821·31	— 2·2	711·12	+15·5	— 0·1	
962·33	842·33	—12·4	842·33	..	2035·99	1825·67	—10·3	1825·67	..	..	

TABLE VII.

Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences Against Property in each County and District of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men signing the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844 above and below the Average.	§ III.—4. Offences against Property Committed with Violence.					§ III.—5. Simple Larceny.				
			Average Actual Commitments in	Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com- ments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of the Actual Com- ments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent.		
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.		
I. <i>Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.</i>												
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
Sussex.....	299,753	- 7.5	34.00	33.00	- 3.0	95.81	+ 97.8	298.67	294.66	- 1.7	206.34	+ 8.8
Hants.....	355,004	- 11.1	33.33	33.00	- 9.9	31.77	+ 8.8	345.67	332.00	+ 10.5	254.02	+ 50.3
Dorset.....	175,043	+ 10.1	14.00	15.00	+ 7.1	14.31	+ 8	198.00	132.83	- 4.4	114.39	+ 6.9
Total—Least Instruction	829,800	- 5.9	81.33	81.00	- .4	71.89	+ 12.6	702.34	798.99	+ 3.8	574.75	+ 26.8
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Kent.....	548,337	- 17.1	63.67	44.34	- 30.3	49.79	- 10.9	466.00	387.66	- 16.8	398.12	- 2.6
Devonshire.....	553,460	- 11.9	32.00	33.67	+ 5.2	44.11	- 23.6	843.00	402.34	+ 17.3	352.70	+ 14.0
Total—Most Instruction.....	1,081,797	- 14.3	95.67	78.01	- 18.4	93.90	- 16.9	809.00	790.00	- 2.3	750.82	+ 5.2
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.....	1,911,597	- 10.8	177.00	159.01	- 10.1	165.79	- 4.0	1511.34	1518.99	+ .5	1395.57	+ 14.5
II. <i>South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.</i>												
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—												
Suffolk.....	315,073	+ 42.0	47.00	98.00	- 40.4	26.51	+ 5.6	323.67	262.34	- 18.9	211.96	+ 23.7
Cambridge.....	194,489	+ 33.5	31.00	14.67	- 30.1	15.32	+ 8.6	136.67	136.66	- 7.3	121.68	+ 4.1
Norfolk.....	412,664	+ 36.1	60.34	98.33	- 38.0	34.29	- 17.3	411.00	391.66	- 4.7	274.19	+ 42.8
Essex.....	344,979	+ 42.4	56.67	53.66	+ 5.3	30.59	+ 75.4	330.00	287.00	- 10.3	244.48	+ 17.4
Huntingdon.....	55,549	+ 38.0	4.67	6.00	+ 28.4	5.27	+ 13.8	38.34	42.33	+ 10.4	42.05	+ 0.7
Total—Least Instruction	1,295,724	+ 39.3	189.68	180.66	- 31.1	111.88	+ 16.7	1239.68	1109.99	- 9.7	894.36	+ 24.1

Total—Most Instruction.....	661,573	-45.1	58.00	44.01	-24.1	59.36	-25.8	295.21	215.94	-26.8	474.38	-54.4
Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.....	1,246,433	-38.2	113.32	75.68	-33.2	115.14	-34.2	542.40	444.20	-18.1	920.16	-61.7
VIII. <i>Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.</i>												
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
Cheshire.....	395,660	+0.4	68.67	39.67	-42.2	37.36	+6.1	448.66	347.33	-22.5	298.87	+16.2
Lancashire.....	1,667,054	+22.1	271.00	186.34	-31.2	165.35	+12.7	1380.67	1186.00	-14.1	1332.20	-10.3
West Riding.....	1,154,101	+17.9	172.67	109.33	-36.6	108.12	+1.1	661.93	496.14	-25.0	864.64	-42.6
Staffordshire.....	510,504	+31.3	92.00	33.33	-63.7	50.83	-34.4	522.66	445.34	-14.8	406.53	+9.5
Worcestershire.....	233,336	+37.3	59.00	44.00	-25.4	20.41	+115.4	304.34	251.67	-17.3	163.17	+54.2
Total—Least Instruction.....	3,960,655	+21.5	663.34	412.67	-37.7	392.07	+8.0	3318.26	2726.48	-17.8	3055.41	-10.7
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Derbyshire.....	272,217	-13.6	47.00	16.00	-65.9	25.06	-36.1	125.67	101.34	-19.3	200.18	-49.3
Gloucestershire.....	431,382	-13.2	57.67	44.66	-27.5	37.39	+19.5	565.00	490.00	-15.0	298.87	+60.6
Warwickshire.....	401,715	+0.3	87.00	54.66	-37.1	37.94	+44.0	449.66	409.00	-9.0	302.79	+35.0
Leicestershire.....	215,867	-2.8	47.00	20.33	-57.4	18.87	+6.0	250.66	176.34	-29.6	150.84	+16.9
Nottinghamshire.....	249,910	+1.9	23.00	19.33	-16.0	21.68	-10.8	198.00	161.33	-18.5	173.27	-6.9
Total—Most Instruction.....	1,571,092	-5.6	261.67	154.65	-40.9	140.94	+9.7	1588.99	1328.01	-16.4	1125.95	+17.9
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.....	5,531,747	+14.9	925.01	567.32	-38.6	523.01	+8.4	4907.25	4054.49	-17.3	4181.36	-3.0
II. <i>Least Instructed Districts.</i>												
The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	1,877,247	+33.8	269.35	183.99	-31.7	163.11	+12.8	1802.00	1640.65	-5.9	1303.69	+25.8
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties.....	857,108	+27.3	162.00	114.33	-24.7	73.53	+55.5	878.00	735.67	-16.2	587.70	+25.2
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.....	1,387,237	+20.9	68.67	83.00	+20.8	126.61	-34.4	550.67	529.66	-4.0	1012.67	-47.8
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties.....	5,531,747	+14.9	925.01	567.32	-38.6	523.01	+8.4	4907.25	4054.49	-17.3	4181.36	-3.0
Total of the Least Instructed Districts.....	9,663,339	+21.0	1415.03	946.64	-32.9	886.26	+7.0	8137.92	6959.47	-14.4	7085.42	-1.8
III. <i>Most Instructed Districts.</i>												
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.....	1,911,597	-10.8	177.00	159.01	-10.1	165.79	-4.0	1511.34	1518.99	+0.5	1825.57	+14.5
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties.....	2,159,314	-58.1	213.33	191.01	-10.4	200.03	-4.5	1883.66	2066.67	+9.7	1599.75	+20.2
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties.....	936,058	+9.5	118.99	77.33	-35.0	84.45	-8.4	834.01	016.67	-26.0	675.10	-8.6
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.....	1,246,433	-38.2	113.32	75.68	-33.2	115.14	-34.2	542.40	444.20	-18.1	920.16	-61.7
Total of the Most Instructed Districts.....	6,253,402	-32.5	692.64	503.03	-19.2	565.41	-11.0	4771.41	4646.53	-2.6	4620.58	+2.8
Grand Total of England and Wales.....	15,906,741	...	2037.67	1431.67	-28.7	1451.67	...	12909.33	11606.00	-10.1	11606.00	...

TABLE VII.

Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences against Property in each County and District of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Offences against Property Committed without Violence.										§ III.—8. Malicious Offences against Property.				
	§ III.—6. Other Offences against Property without Violence.					§ III.—7. Total Offences against Property Committed without Violence.									
	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com. in 1845-6-7, below the Calculated	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com. in 1845-6-7, below the Calculated	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com. in 1845-6-7, below the Calculated
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.			
I. <i>Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.</i>															
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—															
Sussex.	90.00	71.00	-21.1	82.46	-13.9	318.67	295.66	-7.2	298.82	+2.8	3.00	2.00	-33.3	2.90	-31.0
Hants.	57.00	62.34	+9.4	101.53	-38.5	402.67	444.34	+10.3	355.55	+24.9	4.33	2.33	-46.2	3.59	-35.1
Dorset.	25.00	40.67	+62.6	45.72	-11.0	163.00	163.00	+6.5	160.12	+1.2	3.34	4.33	+29.6	1.59	+172.3
Total—Least Instruction	172.00	174.01	+1.1	229.73	-24.2	874.34	903.00	+3.2	804.49	+12.2	10.67	8.66	-18.8	8.08	+7.1
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—															
Kent	191.66	166.00	-13.3	159.14	+4.3	637.66	553.66	-15.8	557.27	-6	8.34	1.00	-88.0	5.64	-82.2
Devonshire	91.67	84.33	-8.0	140.98	-40.2	434.67	436.67	+11.9	493.68	-1.4	7.67	4.34	-43.4	4.99	-13.0
Total—Most Instruction	283.33	250.33	-11.6	300.12	-16.5	1092.33	1040.33	-4.7	1050.95	-1.0	16.01	5.34	-66.6	10.63	-49.7
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	455.33	424.34	-6.8	529.85	-19.9	1966.67	1943.33	-1.2	1855.44	+4.7	26.68	14.00	-47.5	18.71	-26.1
II. <i>South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.</i>															
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—															
Suffolk	68.00	45.00	-33.8	84.72	-46.8	391.67	397.34	-91.5	296.68	+2.5	20.00	11.33	-43.3	2.99	+278.9
Cambridge	32.33	34.67	+7.2	48.64	-28.7	169.00	161.33	-4.5	170.32	-2.2	8.67	11.34	+100.0	1.70	+567.0
Norfolk	109.00	95.34	-12.5	109.60	-13.0	520.00	487.00	-6.3	383.78	+49.2	18.00	3.87	-77.0	3.87	+193.0
Essex	143.33	114.00	-20.4	97.72	-16.6	463.33	401.00	-13.4	342.19	+17.1	10.33	10.33	-8.66	3.46	+188.5
Huntingdon	8.00	13.00	+62.5	16.81	-22.6	46.34	55.33	+19.4	58.86	-6.0	2.66	0.34	-87.2	0.58	-41.3
Total—Least Instruction	360.66	302.01	-16.2	357.49	-15.5	1590.34	1412.00	-11.2	1251.83	+12.7	56.66	44.68	-21.1	12.60	+254.6

II. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the South Midland Counties: Wiltshire	74.00	70.66	- 4.5	71.94	- 1.8	331.66	306.33	- 7.6	251.94	+21.5	3.67	6.00	+ 63.4	2.54	+136.2
Oxford	51.00	41.67	-18.3	45.50	+ 3.2	209.66	188.33	- 7.7	159.33	+21.3	2.67	3.00	+ 12.3	1.59	+ 88.6
Berkshire	46.67	47.67	+ 2.1	46.17	+ 3.2	202.67	191.00	- 5.7	161.68	+18.1	4.00	.67	- 83.2	1.62	- 58.6
Total—Most Instruction	171.67	160.00	- 6.8	163.61	- 2.2	743.99	690.66	- 7.1	572.95	+20.5	10.34	9.67	- 6.4	5.75	+ 68.1
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	535.33	462.01	-13.2	521.10	- 11.3	2334.33	2102.66	- 9.9	1824.78	+15.2	67.00	54.35	- 18.8	18.35	+196.2
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction. Middlesex	937.34	1280.66	+36.6	471.59	+171.5	2449.00	2901.33	+18.4	1651.42	+75.7	3.33	3.00	- 9.9	16.79	- 82.1
Surry	198.67	220.00	+16.6	167.88	+31.0	560.67	666.00	+18.8	587.87	+13.2	3.33	6.33	+ 90.0	5.96	+ 6.2
Total—Most Instruction	1126.01	1500.66	+33.2	639.47	+134.6	3009.67	3567.33	+18.5	2239.29	+59.2	6.66	9.33	+ 40.0	22.75	- 58.8
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties. IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties: Hereford	39.34	28.33	-27.9	31.15	- 9.0	158.34	114.67	-27.6	109.09	+ 5.1	.66	1.66	+151.5	1.09	+ 52.2
Shropshire	56.33	31.34	-44.3	68.14	- 54.0	311.33	173.34	-44.3	238.59	-27.3	5.00	2.00	- 60.0	2.40	- 16.6
Total—Least Instruction	95.67	59.67	-37.6	99.29	- 39.9	469.67	288.01	-38.6	347.68	-17.1	5.66	3.66	- 35.3	3.49	+ 4.8
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties: Lincolnshire	57.66	57.67	...	107.36	-46.3	347.33	288.00	-16.8	375.94	-23.1	3.33	3.33	...	3.79	- 12.1
Northamptonshire	38.33	38.00	- 8	57.15	-33.5	193.33	180.00	- 6.9	200.13	-10.0	4.00	2.00	+ 50.0	2.00	...
Rutlandshire	6.33	2.33	-63.2	6.05	- 61.4	21.67	17.33	-20.0	21.19	-18.1	1.34	.33	- 75.3	.19	+ 73.7
Total—Most Instruction	102.32	98.00	- 4.2	170.56	- 42.5	563.33	486.33	-13.5	597.26	-18.5	8.67	5.66	- 34.7	5.98	- 5.3
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties ..	197.99	157.67	-20.3	269.85	- 41.5	1032.00	774.34	-24.9	944.94	-18.0	14.33	9.32	- 34.9	9.47	- 1.5
V. South Midland Agricultural Coun- ties, with Domestic Manufactures. V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:— Bedfordshire	39.00	28.34	-27.3	29.81	- 4.9	140.00	113.34	-19.0	104.39	+ 8.5	6.00	3.00	- 50.0	1.03	+191.2
Buckinghamshire	56.33	51.66	- 8.3	42.13	+ 22.6	207.33	205.00	- 1.1	147.54	+38.9	3.00	4.00	+ 33.3	1.47	+172.1
Hertfordshire	56.66	49.00	-13.5	44.38	+ 7.2	206.33	184.00	-10.8	155.40	+18.4	1.67	2.33	+ 39.5	1.54	+ 51.3
Total—Least Instruction	151.99	129.00	-15.1	116.32	+ 10.9	553.66	502.34	- 9.2	407.33	+23.3	10.67	9.33	- 12.5	4.04	+130.9
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:— Somersetshire	167.84	129.67	-26.7	118.57	+ 3.4	643.67	485.00	-24.6	415.20	+16.8	12.67	6.33	- 50.0	4.19	+ 51.0
Total—Most Instruction	167.84	129.67	-26.7	118.57	+ 3.4	643.67	485.00	-24.6	415.20	+16.8	12.67	6.33	- 50.0	4.19	+ 51.0
Total—South Midland Agricultu ral Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	319.33	251.67	-21.2	234.80	+ 7.1	1197.33	987.34	-17.5	892.53	+20.0	23.34	15.66	- 32.9	8.23	+ 90.2

Total—Most Instructed.....	95.44	75.51	-20.9	189.61	-60.1	390.66	291.33	-25.4	664.00	-56.1	1.70	3.99	+134.7	6.67	-40.1
Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	179.82	135.26	-34.7	367.80	-63.2	722.23	579.34	-19.7	1387.95	-55.0	5.24	6.99	+33.4	12.94	-46.0
VIII. Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.															
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:															
Cheshire	137.67	121.00	-12.1	119.46	+1.2	586.33	468.33	-20.1	418.33	+11.9	4.00	4.67	+16.7	4.23	+10.4
Lancashire	634.00	599.00	-5.5	528.52	+13.3	2014.67	1785.00	-11.4	1850.67	-3.5	13.33	6.00	-55.0	18.82	-68.0
West Riding	243.84	181.74	-35.4	345.62	-47.4	905.76	678.00	-25.1	1210.36	-44.0	6.76	6.00	-11.2	12.27	-51.1
Staffordshire	108.34	96.66	-10.8	162.71	-40.6	631.00	542.00	-14.1	569.34	-4.7	27.00	4.67	-82.7	5.76	-18.9
Worcestershire	87.66	99.00	+12.9	65.22	+61.8	399.00	350.67	-10.5	228.39	+53.5	3.66	5.33	+45.6	2.29	+132.7
Total—Least Instruction.....	1211.51	1097.40	-9.4	1221.53	-10.1	4529.76	3824.00	-15.5	4276.89	-10.5	54.75	26.67	-51.3	43.37	-39.4
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:															
Derbyshire	41.67	37.33	-10.4	80.01	-53.3	167.34	138.67	-17.1	280.19	-50.5	2.00	2.00	...	2.81	-28.8
Gloucestershire	229.67	190.33	-17.1	119.46	+59.3	794.67	670.33	-15.6	418.33	+60.2	4.00	7.34	+83.5	4.23	+73.5
Warwickshire	178.00	186.00	-12.3	131.03	-12.3	627.66	565.00	-9.9	423.87	+33.3	5.67	1.67	-70.5	4.28	-61.0
Leicestershire	73.34	52.66	-28.2	60.26	-12.6	324.00	239.00	-29.3	211.13	+8.4	5.00	2.34	-53.2	2.12	+10.3
Nottinghamshire	36.33	39.33	+8.2	69.26	-43.2	234.33	200.66	-14.3	242.53	-17.2	1.34	1.00	-25.3	2.44	-59.0
Total—Most Instruction.....	559.01	475.65	-14.9	450.05	+5.6	2148.00	1803.66	-16.0	1576.05	+14.4	18.01	14.35	-20.3	15.88	-9.6
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	1770.52	1573.05	-11.1	1671.58	-5.8	6677.76	5627.66	-15.7	5852.94	-3.8	72.76	41.02	43.6	59.25	-30.7
Least Instructed Districts.															
II. The South Midland & Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan).....	532.33	462.01	-13.2	521.10	-11.3	2334.33	2102.66	-9.9	1824.78	+15.2	67.00	54.35	-18.8	18.35	+196.2
V. The South Midland Agricultural & Manufacturing Counties	319.33	251.67	-31.2	234.89	+7.1	1197.33	987.34	-17.5	892.53	+20.0	23.34	15.66	-32.9	8.23	+90.2
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural & Mining Counties	151.67	134.67	-11.2	404.79	-66.7	702.34	668.33	-5.5	1417.46	-53.2	39.32	13.33	-40.6	14.30	-66.7
VIII. The Northern & Midland Manufacturing & Mining Counties	1770.52	1573.05	-11.1	1671.58	-5.8	6677.76	5627.66	-15.7	5852.94	-3.8	72.76	41.02	43.6	59.25	-30.7
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	2773.85	2421.40	-12.7	2832.36	-14.5	10911.76	9380.99	-14.0	9917.71	-5.3	202.42	124.36	-38.5	100.11	+24.2
Most Instructed Districts.															
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	455.33	424.34	-6.8	529.85	-19.9	1966.67	1943.33	-1.2	1855.44	+4.7	26.68	14.00	-47.5	18.71	-25.1
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	1126.01	1500.66	+33.2	639.47	+134.6	3009.67	3567.33	+18.5	2329.29	+59.2	6.66	9.33	+40.0	22.75	-58.8
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	197.99	157.67	-20.3	269.85	-41.5	1032.00	774.34	-24.9	944.94	-18.0	14.33	9.32	-34.9	9.47	-1.5
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	179.82	135.26	-34.7	367.80	-63.2	722.23	579.34	-19.7	1387.95	-55.0	5.24	6.99	+33.4	12.94	-46.0
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	1969.15	2217.98	+13.2	1806.97	+22.7	6730.67	6864.34	+1.9	6327.62	+8.4	52.91	39.64	-25.0	63.87	-37.9
Grand Total of England and Wales ...	4733.00	4659.33	-1.9	4659.33	...	17612.33	16242.33	-7.9	16245.33	...	255.33	164.00	-35.7	163.98	...

TABLE VII.

Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences against Property in each County and District of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ III.—9. Forgeries and Offences against the Currency.				§ III.—10. Total Offences against Property.			
	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com- mitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com- mitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average of all England and Wales, 1845-6-7.
	1842-3-4. 1845-6-7.							
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.						
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.								
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—								
Sussex.....	10.00	7.34	— 26.6	6.33	+ 15.9	338.00	+ 4.3	+ 2.8
Hants.....	6.00	5.34	— 11.0	7.79	— 31.4	446.33	+ 21.6	+ 19.0
Dorset.....	3.33	1.67	— 49.8	3.51	— 52.4	173.67	+ 2.5	+ 2.7
Total—Least Instruction	19.33	14.35	— 25.7	17.63	— 18.6	985.67	+ 11.6	+ 9.9
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—								
Kent.....	18.33	13.00	— 29.0	13.21	+ 6.4	748.00	— 2.0	— 3.7
Devonshire.....	11.33	6.00	— 47.0	10.82	— 44.5	485.67	— 4.1	— 3.8
Total—Most Instruction.....	29.66	19.00	— 35.9	23.03	— 17.4	1233.67	— 3.0	— 3.8
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.....	48.99	33.35	— 31.9	40.66	— 17.9	2219.34	+ 3.3	+ 2.1
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.								
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—								
Suffolk.....	2.66	3.67	+ 38.0	6.50	— 43.5	461.33	+ 5.3	+ 2.0
Cambridge.....	9.33	1.00	— 89.2	3.73	— 73.2	205.00	— 1.3	+ 3.1
Norfolk.....	7.00	3.66	— 47.7	8.41	— 56.4	605.34	+ 23.2	+ 19.2
Essex.....	5.67	8.34	+ 47.0	7.50	+ 11.2	530.33	+ 23.3	+ 16.9
Huntingdon.....	— .83	— .33	...	1.29	+ 74.4	54.00	— 6.0	— 5.2
Total—Least Instruction	24.99	17.00	— 32.0	27.43	— 38.0	1861.67	+ 14.2	+ 11.2

TABLE VII.

Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Offences against Property in each County and District of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ III.—9. Forgeries and Offences against the Currency.					§ III.—10. Total Offences against Property.				
	Average Actual Committed in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com- mitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Committed in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com- mitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.			
VI. Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.										
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
South Wales	5.68	5.00	— 11.6	11.57	— 56.8	— 13.8	592.33	— 57.0	— 53.2	
North Wales	3.67	1.66	— 54.8	8.51	— 80.5	— 8.2	435.66	— 59.9	— 57.4	
Monmouthshire	3.67	2.67	— 27.2	3.78	— 29.3	— 4.3	193.63	— 19.2	— 18.2	
Total—Least Instruction	13.00	9.33	— 28.2	23.86	— 60.9	— 9.8	1221.61	— 52.0	— 49.2	
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Cornwall	2.67	2.66	...	7.17	— 63.9	+ 5.3	367.89	— 49.3	— 45.3	
Total—Most Instruction	2.67	2.66	...	7.17	— 63.9	+ 5.3	367.89	— 49.3	— 45.3	
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	15.67	11.99	— 23.4	31.03	— 61.3	— 6.5	1569.50	— 51.4	— 48.2	
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.										
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Westmoreland	.67	.67	...	1.20	— 44.1	+ 85.7	61.60	— 39.9	— 36.3	
North Riding	4.10	3.34	— 18.5	4.70	— 33.8	— 29.6	240.27	— 40.2	— 39.3	
Durham	9.67	3.66	— 62.1	7.77	— 52.9	— 18.6	397.01	— 62.3	— 57.6	
Total—Least Instruction	14.44	7.67	— 46.8	13.67	— 43.8	— 18.3	699.67	— 52.7	— 49.6	
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Cumberland	4.67	1.00	— 78.5	3.70	— 72.9	+ 11.9	189.23	— 60.5	— 57.5	
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	4.70	4.00	— 14.9	5.36	— 35.3	— 26.8	273.72	— 40.0	— 39.9	
Northumberland	5.00	3.34	— 33.2	5.50	— 39.2	— 57.5	251.64	— 61.5	— 57.6	

Total—Most Instruction.....	14 37	8 34	— 41 9	14 56	— 42 7	464 67	347 34	— 25 1	744 59	— 53 3	— 51 1
Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.....	28 81	16 01	— 44 4	28 23	— 43 4	859 06	678 02	— 22 0	1444 26	— 53 0	— 50 3
VIII. Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.											
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Cheshire.....	9 67	6 34	— 34 4	9 17	— 30 8	668 67	519 41	— 22 3	469 10	+ 10 6	+ 12 9
Lancashire.....	87 00	40 67	— 53 2	40 56	+ 2	2896 00	2018 01	— 15 4	2075 38	— 2 7	— 1 4
West Riding.....	23 30	18 66	— 19 5	26 52	— 29 0	1108 33	811 99	— 26 7	1357 15	— 40 1	— 39 9
Staffordshire.....	20 66	7 68	— 62 9	12 47	— 88 5	770 66	587 68	— 23 7	638 31	— 7 8	— 6 9
Worcestershire.....	13 33	6 00	— 55 0	5 01	+ 19 7	457 99	406 00	— 13 2	256 12	+ 58 5	+ 55 9
Total—Least Instruction.....	153 86	79 33	— 48 4	93 73	— 15 3	5401 65	1342 67	— 19 6	4796 06	— 9 4	— 8 5
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Derbyshire.....	4 33	1 66	— 61 6	6 14	— 72 9	220 67	158 33	— 28 2	314 20	— 49 6	— 43 2
Gloucestershire.....	14 66	11 33	— 22 7	9 17	+ 23 5	871 00	733 66	— 15 7	469 10	+ 56 3	+ 45 8
Warwickshire.....	26 66	14 66	— 45 0	9 30	+ 57 6	746 99	635 99	— 14 8	475 26	+ 33 8	+ 28 2
Leicestershire.....	5 00	2 66	— 46 8	4 63	— 42 5	381 00	254 00	— 14 3	236 80	+ 7 2	+ 9 1
Nottinghamshire.....	3 67	3 67	...	5 31	— 30 8	262 34	224 66	— 14 3	271 96	— 17 3	— 19 6
Total—Most Instruction.....	54 32	33 98	— 37 5	34 55	— 1 6	2482 00	2006 64	— 19 1	1767 32	+ 13 4	+ 9 7
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.....	208 18	113 31	— 45 6	138 28	— 11 6	7883 65	6349 31	— 19 4	6563 38	— 3 3	— 3 6
Least Instructed Districts.											
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan).	34 33	23 33	— 22 0	39 99	— 41 6	2705 01	2364 33	— 12 5	2046 23	+ 15 5	+ 12 6
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties.....	23 00	16 33	— 29 0	18 02	— 9 3	1395 67	1133 66	— 18 7	992 31	+ 22 9	+ 23 4
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.....	15 66	11 99	— 23 4	31 03	— 43 0	826 00	771 65	— 6 5	1359 50	— 51 4	— 48 2
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties.....	208 18	113 31	— 45 6	138 28	— 11 6	7883 65	6349 31	— 19 4	6563 38	— 3 3	— 3 6
Total of the Least Instructed Districts.....	281 17	164 96	— 41 3	217 32	— 24 0	12810 33	10618 95	— 17 1	11121 42	— 4 5	— 4 7
Most Instructed Districts.											
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.....	48 99	33 35	— 31 9	40 66	— 17 9	2219 34	2149 69	— 3 1	2060 60	+ 3 3	+ 2 1
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties.....	122 67	130 67	+ 6 5	49 06	+ 166 3	3352 33	3898 34	+ 16 2	2511 13	+ 55 2	+ 55 9
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties.....	16 02	11 01	— 32 2	20 73	— 46 8	1181 34	872 09	— 26 2	1069 59	— 17 0	— 19 1
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.....	28 81	16 01	— 44 4	28 23	— 43 4	869 06	678 02	— 22 0	1444 26	— 53 0	— 50 3
Total of the Most Instructed Districts.....	216 49	191 04	— 11 7	138 68	+ 37 7	7622 67	7598 05	— 0 3	7095 58	+ 7 0	— 0 1
Grand Total of England and Wales.....	497 67	356 00	— 28 4	356 00	...	20433 00	18217 00	— 10 8	18217 00	...	...

TABLE VIII.—*Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, compared with the same during the three following Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Registers with Marks in 1844, above and below the Average.	§ III.—11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach.					§ III.—12.	
			Average Actual Com- mittals in		Increase or Decrease in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Committals for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Com- mittals above and below the Calculated, 1845 6-7.	Average Actual Com- mittals in	
			1842- 3-4.	1845- 6-7.				1842- 3-4.	1845- 6-7.
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.									
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—									
Sussex	299,753	— 7.5	8.33	6.67	— 19.9	5.75	+ 16.0	3.33	5.00
Hants	355,004	—11.1	9.00	4.33	— 51.9	7.06	— 38.6	5.67	4.34
Dorset	175,043	+10.1	1.34	..	..	3.19	..	2.33	1.66
Total—Least Instruction	829,800	— 5.9	18.67	11.00	— 41.1	16.00	— 31.2	11.33	11.00
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—									
Kent	548,337	—17.1	7.00	3.67	— 47.6	11.08	— 66.8	.67	1.67
Devonshire	533,460	—11.9	2.67	20.33	+661.5	9.82	+107.0	6.33	3.33
Total—Most Instruction	1,081,797	—14.3	9.67	24.00	+148.2	20.90	+ 14.8	7.00	5.00
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	—10.8	28.34	35.00	+ 23.5	36.90	— 5.1	18.33	16.00
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.									
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—									
Suffolk	315,073	+ 42.0	8.00	3.67	— 54.1	5.90	— 37.7	5.00	5.67
Cambridge	164,459	+ 33.5	3.00	3.67	+ 22.3	3.38	+ 8.5	1.67	2.33
Norfolk	412,664	+ 38.1	9.66	7.00	— 27.5	7.62	— 8.1	10.67	3.34
Essex	344,979	+ 42.4	2.34	3.00	+ 28.2	6.80	— 55.8	6.00	1.67
Huntingdon	58,549	+ 38.0	.34	..	..	1.16	..	.33	..
Total—Least Instruction	1,295,724	+ 39.3	23.34	17.34	— 25.7	24.86	— 30.2	23.67	13.01
II. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the South Midland Counties:—									
Wiltshire	258,733	+ 26.5	3.67	2.00	— 45.5	5.00	— 60.0	5.00	5.33
Oxford	161,643	+ 5.0	7.00	3.67	— 47.5	3.17	+ 15.7	4.00	3.34
Berkshire	161,147	+ 28.6	10.00	3.00	— 70.0	3.22	— 6.8	3.33	2.67
Total—Most Instruction	581,523	+ 21.0	20.67	8.67	— 58.0	11.39	— 23.8	12.33	11.34
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	+ 33.8	44.01	26.01	— 40.9	36.25	— 28.2	36.00	24.35
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction.									
Middlesex	1,576,636	—59.7	38.66	23.00	— 40.5	32.82	— 29.9	..	.33
Surrey	582,678	—53.2	11.00	3.33	— 69.7	11.68	— 71.5	.33	2.00
Total—Most Instruction	2,159,314	—58.1	49.66	26.33	— 46.9	44.50	— 40.8	.33	2.33
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agri- cultural Counties.									
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—									
Hereford	113,878	+ 11.2	.67	2.00	+ 198.5	2.17	— 7.8	1.33	3.33
Shropshire	239,048	+ 24.6	5.33	.67	— 87.4	4.75	— 85.8	7.00	2.00
Total—Least Instruction (Carried forward)	352,926	+ 20.7	6.00	2.67	— 55.5	6.92	— 61.4	8.33	5.33

Quarter Sessions for MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES in each District and County of England and years, 1845-6-7, and checked against the number in each which might be expected among the like

Poaching.			§ III.—13. Other Miscellaneous Offences.						§ III.—14. Total Miscellaneous Offences.						Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.
Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.			
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.						
+ 50.1 — 23.4 — 28.7	1.98 2.43 1.11	+ 152.5 + 78.6 + 49.5	2.67 5.00 3.00	1.33 2.67 .33	— 50.0 — 46.6 — 89.0	3.94 4.84 2.19	— 66.2 — 44.8 — 84.9	14.33 20.00 4.67	13.00 11.34 1.99	— 9.2 — 43.3 — 70.1	11.65 14.33 6.47	+ 11.6 — 20.8 — 69.2	+ 2.8 + 19.0 + 2.7		
— 2.9	5.52	+ 99.2	10.67	4.33	— 59.4	10.97	— 60.5	41.00	26.33	— 35.7	32.45	— 18.8	+ 9.9		
+ 149.2 — 47.4	3.79 3.36	— 55.9 — .9	9.00 7.67	13.66 3.67	+ 51.7 — 52.1	7.60 6.73	+ 79.7 — 45.4	17.00 17.67	19.00 27.66	+ 11.7 + 56.5	22.45 19.90	— 15.3 + 39.0	— 3.7 — 3.8		
— 28.6	7.15	— 30.0	16.67	17.33	+ 3.9	14.33	+ 20.9	34.67	46.66	+ 34.5	42.35	+ 10.1	— 3.0		
— 12.7	12.67	+ 26.3	27.34	21.66	— 20.7	25.30	— 14.3	75.67	72.99	— 3.5	74.80	— 2.4	+ 2.1		
+ 13.4 + 39.5 — 68.6 — 72.1 ..	2.04 1.17 2.62 2.33 .41	+ 17.7 + 99.1 + 27.4 — 28.2 ..	.. 3.00 2.00 4.33 ..	1.66 9.67 1.66 5.00 .33	.. + 222.3 — 17.6 + 15.4	4.04 2.32 5.23 4.66 .80	— 58.9 + 316.8 — 68.2 + 7.3 — 58.7	13.00 7.67 22.33 13.00 .67	11.00 15.67 12.00 9.67 .33	— 15.4 + 104.3 — 46.2 — 25.6 — 50.7	11.98 6.87 15.47 13.79 2.37	— 8.1 + 128.0 — 22.4 — 29.8 — 86.2	+ 2.0 + 3.1 + 19.2 + 16.9 — 5.2		
— 45.0	8.57	+ 51.8	9.33	18.32	+ 96.3	17.05	+ 7.4	56.67	48.67	— 14.1	50.48	— 3.5	+ 11.2		
+ 6.6 — 16.5 — 19.8	1.73 1.09 1.12	+ 208.0 + 206.4 + 138.3	.66 1.67 2.34	1.00 1.67 2.66	+ 51.5 — 59.8 + 13.6	3.43 2.17 2.20	— 70.8 — 23.0 + 20.9	9.33 12.67 15.67	8.33 7.68 8.33	— 10.7 — 39.3 — 46.8	10.17 6.44 6.52	— 18.1 + 19.2 + 27.7	+ 16.2 + 16.0 + 14.8		
— 8.0	3.94	+ 187.8	4.67	4.33	— 7.2	7.80	— 44.5	37.67	24.34	— 35.3	23.13	+ 5.2	+ 15.7		
— 32.4	12.51	+ 94.6	14.00	22.65	+ 61.7	24.85	— 8.9	94.34	73.01	— 22.6	73.61	— .8	+ 12.6		
.. + 506.0	11.17 4.00	— 97.0 — 80.0	81.67 13.33	58.67 6.00	— 28.1 — 55.0	22.51 8.01	+ 160.6 — 25.0	121.34 24.66	82.00 11.33	— 32.4 — 54.0	66.51 23.70	+ 23.1 — 52.2	+ 72.1 + 10.5		
+ 606.0	15.17	— 84.6	95.00	64.67	— 31.9	30.52	+ 111.9	146.00	93.33	— 36.0	90.21	+ 3.4	+ 55.9		
+ 150.3 — 71.4	.76 1.63	+ 338.1 + 22.7	.66 6.00	1.67 ..	+ 153.0	1.49 3.25	+ 12.0	2.66 18.33	7.00 2.67	+ 163.1 — 85.4	4.40 9.63	+ 59.1 — 72.3	+ 12.5 — 32.2		
— 36.0	2.39	+ 123.0	6.66	1.67	— 76.4	4.74	— 64.7	20.99	9.67	— 53.9	14.03	— 31.0	— 18.2		

TABLE VIII.—*Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, compared with the same*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Registers with Marks in 1844, above and below the Average.	§ III.—11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach.						§ III.—12.	
			Average Actual Com-mittals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in two Extremal Periods.	Calculated Average of Com-mittals for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Com-mittals above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.		Average Actual Com-mittals in	
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.					1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.
Total—Least Instruction (Brought forward)	352,926	+ 20.7	6.00	2.67	— 55.5	6.92	— 61.4		8.33	5.33
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—										
Lincolnshire	362,602	— 1.8	4.67	3.33	— 28.6	7.47	— 55.4	2.00	5.00	
Northamptonshire	199,228	+ 15.6	16.67	3.00	— 82.0	3.98	— 24.6	8.33	5.66	
Rutlandshire	21,302	— 38.4	.67	2.66	+ 297.0	.41	+ 548.8	.67	.33	
Total—Most Instruction	583,132	+ 3.7	22.01	8.99	— 59.1	11.86	— 24.2	11.00	10.99	
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agri- cultural Counties.....	936,068	+ 9.5	28.01	11.66	— 58.3	18.78	— 37.9	19.33	16.32	
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.										
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Bedfordshire	107,996	+ 53.0	2.67	10.33	+ 286.8	2.07	+ 399.0	..	1.33	
Buckinghamshire	155,983	+ 30.2	4.34	3.66	— 15.6	2.93	+ 24.9	2.66	4.34	
Hertfordshire.....	157,207	+ 53.8	2.33	.34	— 85.4	3.08	— 88.9	.67	4.33	
Total—Least Instruction	421,126	+ 45.9	9.34	14.33	+ 53.4	8.08	+ 77.3	3.33	10.00	
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:— Somersetshire.....	435,982	+ 10.6	47.33	15.33	— 67.6	8.25	+ 85.8	6.33	2.67	
Total—Most Instruction	435,982	+ 10.6	47.33	15.33	— 67.6	8.25	+ 85.8	6.33	2.67	
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.....	887,108	+ 27.3	56.67	29.66	— 47.6	16.33	+ 81.6	9.66	12.67	
VI. Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.										
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
South Wales	515,283	+ 39.3	45.67	25.67	— 43.8	10.50	+ 144.5	1.00	1.00	
North Wales	396,320	+ 26.1	7.33	10.33	+ 40.9	7.71	+ 33.9	4.00	.66	
Monmouthshire.....	134,355	+ 53.3	15.34	3.00	— 80.4	3.42	— 12.2	1.00	..	
Total—Least Instruction	1,045,958	+ 36.8	68.34	39.00	— 42.9	21.63	+ 80.3	6.00	1.66	
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:— Cornwall	341,279	+ 11.8	5.33	13.00	+ 143.9	6.50	+ 100.0	..	.34	
Total—Most Instruction	341,279	+ 11.8	5.33	13.00	+ 143.9	6.50	+ 100.0	..	.34	
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+ 30.9	73.67	52.00	+ 29.4	28.13	+ 84.8	6.00	2.00	
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.										
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Westmoreland	56,454	— 36.2	2.00	.67	— 66.5	1.08	— 37.9	..	..	
North Riding	204,122	— 31.4	4.44	3.20	— 27.9	4.24	— 24.5	1.33	6.7	
Durham	324,284	— 29.1	23.33	7.00	— 70.0	7.04	— .5	.67	..	
Total—Least Instruction (Carried forward)	584,860	— 30.4	29.77	10.87	— 63.4	12.36	— 11.6	2.00	.67	

Quarter Sessions for MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES in each District and County of England and during the three following years, 1845-6-7.—Continued.

Poaching.			§ III.—13. Other Miscellaneous Offences.						§ III.—14. Total Miscellaneous Offences.					
Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.		Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.					1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				
- 36.0	2.39	+ 123.0	6.66	1.07	- 76.4	4.74	- 64.7		20.99	9.67	- 53.9	14.03	- 31.0	- 18.2
+ 150.0	2.57	+ 94.5	4.67	2.67	- 42.8	5.12	- 47.8		11.34	11.00	- 2.9	15.17	- 27.4	- 26.4
+ 32.0	1.37	+ 313.1	4.00	2.00	- 50.0	2.73	- 26.7		29.00	10.66	- 63.2	8.07	+ 32.1	- 9.2
- 50.7	.15	+ 120.0	.66	.34	- 48.4	.98	+ 21.4		2.00	3.33	+ 66.5	.85	+ 291.7	+ 0.6
..	4.09	+ 168.7	9.23	5.01	- 46.3	8.13	- 38.3		42.34	24.99	- 40.9	24.09	+ 3.3	- 19.6
+ 15.6	6.48	+ 151.8	15.99	6.68	- 58.2	12.87	- 48.1		63.33	34.66	- 45.2	38.12	- 9.0	- 19.1
..	.72	+ 84.7	..	.34	..	1.43	- 76.2		2.67	12.00	+ 349.4	4.22	+ 184.3	+ 15.1
+ 63.1	1.01	+ 329.7	.66	1.00	+ 51.5	2.01	- 50.2		7.66	9.00	+ 17.4	5.94	+ 51.5	+ 44.2
+ 446.2	1.07	+ 304.6	2.00	4.00	+ 100.0	2.12	+ 88.6		5.00	8.67	+ 73.4	6.27	+ 36.3	+ 17.5
+ 200.3	2.80	+ 257.1	2.66	5.34	+ 100.7	5.56	- 3.9		15.33	29.67	+ 93.5	16.43	+ 80.5	+ 26.5
- 57.8	2.83	- 5.6	6.00	3.33	- 44.5	5.66	- 41.1		59.66	21.33	- 64.2	16.73	+ 27.4	+ 20.4
- 57.8	2.83	- 5.6	6.00	3.33	- 44.5	5.66	- 41.1		59.66	21.33	- 64.2	16.73	+ 27.4	+ 20.4
+ 31.1	5.63	+ 125.0	8.66	8.67	..	11.22	- 22.7		74.99	51.00	- 32.0	33.16	+ 53.8	+ 23.4
..	3.60	- 72.2	9.33	3.33	- 64.3	7.20	- 53.7		56.00	30.33	- 45.8	21.30	+ 42.4	- 53.2
- 83.5	2.64	- 75.0	2.67	2.67	..	5.29	- 49.5		14.00	13.66	- 2.4	15.64	- 12.6	- 57.4
..	1.19	..	2.66	1.67	- 37.2	2.35	- 28.9		19.00	4.67	- 75.4	6.67	- 33.0	- 18.2
- 72.3	7.43	- 77.6	14.66	7.07	- 47.6	14.84	- 48.3		89.00	48.66	- 45.3	43.91	+ 10.8	- 49.2
..	2.23	- 85.4	5.00	4.00	- 20.0	4.47	- 10.5		11.33	17.34	+ 53.0	13.19	+ 31.4	- 45.3
..	2.23	- 85.4	5.00	4.00	- 20.0	4.47	- 10.5		11.33	17.34	+ 53.0	13.19	+ 31.4	- 45.3
- 66.6	9.66	- 79.2	19.66	11.67	- 40.6	19.31	- 39.5		100.33	66.00	- 34.2	57.10	+ 15.5	- 48.2
..	.39	..	1.38	.33	- 75.1	.75	- 56.6		3.33	1.00	- 70.0	2.22	- 54.9	- 36.3
- 49.6	1.46	- 54.1	17.09	2.79	- 84.0	2.91	- 6.2		23.00	6.67	- 71.0	8.63	- 22.7	- 39.9
..	2.41	..	3.67	2.68	- 27.5	4.83	- 44.9		27.67	9.66	- 65.0	14.29	- 32.4	- 57.6
- 66.5	4.25	- 84.2	22.03	5.72	- 74.2	8.49	- 32.4		54.00	17.33	- 67.9	25.14	- 31.0	- 49.6

TABLE VIII.—*Abstract of the Average Number of Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, compared with the same*

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Registers with Marks in 1844, above and below the Average.	§ III.—11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach.					§ III.—12.	
			Average Actual Com-mittals in		Increase or Decrease Per Cent. in two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Com-mittals for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Com-mittals above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Com-mittals in	
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.
Total—Least Instruction (Brought forward).....	584,860	— 30·4	29·77	10·87	— 63·4	12·36	— 11·6	2·00	6·7
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—									
Cumberland	178,038	— 52·1	3·33	1·34	— 60·0	3·35	— 60·0	·66	..
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	233,257	— 37·1	5·10	3·67	— 28·0	4·85	— 24·4	1·33	1·00
Northumberland	250,278	— 51·3	6·00	5·67	— 5·5	5·00	+ 13·4	·33	·67
Total—Most Instruction	661,573	— 45·1	14·43	10·68	— 26·0	13·20	— 18·3	2·32	1·67
Total—Northern Agricultural & Mining Counties	1,246,433	— 38·2	44·20	21·55	— 51·2	25·56	— 15·1	4·32	2·34
VIII. Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.									
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—									
Cheshire	395,660	+ 0·4	21·00	16·33	— 22·2	8·30	+ 96·7	10·34	7·66
Lancashire	1,667,054	+ 22·1	34·33	29·00	— 15·5	36·78	— 21·1	4·00	4·33
West Riding	1,154,101	+ 17·9	25·13	18·13	— 27·9	24·05	— 24·5	7·67	4·00
Staffordshire	510,504	+ 31·3	44·33	13·34	— 69·9	11·30	+ 18·0	12·00	5·00
Worcestershire	233,336	+ 27·3	11·67	11·67	..	4·53	+ 157·6	4·67	·33
Total—Least Instruction	3,960,655	+ 21·5	136·46	88·47	— 35·1	84·96	+ 3·9	38·68	21·32
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—									
Derbyshire	272,217	— 13·6	12·33	13·00	+ 5·4	5·56	+ 133·8	4·00	2·33
Gloucestershire	431,383	— 13·2	8·66	4·66	— 46·2	8·30	— 43·8	6·00	3·34
Warwickshire	401,715	+ 0·3	2·33	3·66	+ 53·6	8·42	— 56·5	5·34	2·00
Leicestershire	215,867	— 2·8	12·33	9·00	— 27·0	4·18	+ 115·3	8·67	4·67
Nottinghamshire	249,910	+ 1·9	..	1·67	..	4·80	— 65·2	7·67	1·00
Total—Most Instruction	1,571,092	— 5·6	55·65	31·99	— 42·5	31·26	+ 2·3	31·68	13·34
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	+ 14·9	192·11	120·46	— 37·3	116·22	+ 3·5	70·36	34·66
<i>Least Instructed Districts.</i>									
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	1,877,247	+ 33·8	44·01	26·01	— 40·9	36·25	— 28·2	36·00	24·35
V. The South Midland and Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	857,108	+ 27·3	56·67	29·66	— 47·6	16·33	+ 81·6	9·66	12·67
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+ 30·9	73·67	52·00	+ 29·4	28·13	+ 84·8	6·00	2·00
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	5,531,747	+ 14·9	192·11	120·46	— 37·3	116·22	+ 3·5	70·36	34·66
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	+ 21·0	366·46	228·13	— 37·7	196·93	+ 15·7	122·02	73·68
<i>Most Instructed Districts.</i>									
I. The Southn. Agricult. & Maritime Counties	1,911,597	— 10·8	28·34	35·00	+ 23·5	36·90	— 5·1	18·33	16·00
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	2,159,314	— 58·1	49·66	26·33	— 46·9	44·50	— 40·8	·33	2·33
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	936,058	+ 9·5	28·01	11·66	— 58·3	18·78	— 37·9	19·33	16·32
VII. The Northn. Agricultural & Mining Counties	1,246,433	— 38·2	44·20	21·55	— 51·2	25·56	— 15·1	4·32	2·34
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,253,402	— 32·5	150·21	94·54	— 37·7	125·74	— 24·7	42·31	36·99
Grand Total of England and Wales	15,906,741	..	516·67	322·67	— 37·5	322·67	..	164·33	110·67

Quarter Sessions for MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES in each District and County of England and during the three following years, 1845-6-7.—Continued.

Poaching.			§ III.—13. Other Miscellaneous Offences.						§ III.—14. Total Miscellaneous Offences.					
Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.		Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average of Commitments for each County in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Commitments above and below the Average, 1845-6-7.
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.					1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.				
— 66.5	4.25	— 84.2	22.03	5.72	— 74.2	8.49	— 32.4	54.00	17.33	— 67.9	25.14	— 31.0	— 49.6	
..	1.16	..	..	1.33	+ 291.1	2.30	— 42.1	4.33	2.67	— 38.3	6.80	— 60.7	— 57.5	
— 24.8	1.67	— 40.0	19.55	3.14	— 84.0	3.33	— 6.0	26.00	8.00	— 69.2	9.84	— 18.7	— 39.9	
+ 103.0	1.72	— 61.0	1.67	1.66	..	3.43	— 51.6	8.00	8.00	..	10.12	— 20.9	— 57.6	
— 28.0	4.55	— 64.0	21.56	6.13	— 71.5	9.06	— 31.3	38.33	18.67	— 51.2	26.76	— 30.2	— 51.1	
— 45.8	8.80	— 73.4	43.59	11.85	— 72.8	17.55	— 31.8	92.33	36.00	— 61.0	51.90	— 30.6	— 50.3	
— 25.9	2.85	+ 168.7	25.66	2.34	— 90.8	5.70	— 58.9	57.00	26.33	— 52.0	16.85	+ 56.2	+ 12.9	
+ 8.2	12.52	— 65.3	227.67	38.67	— 83.0	25.22	+ 53.3	266.00	72.00	— 72.9	74.52	+ 3.3	+ 1.4	
— 48.7	8.20	— 51.2	96.42	15.47	— 84.0	16.50	— 6.2	129.00	37.34	— 71.0	48.75	— 23.4	— 39.9	
— 58.3	3.87	+ 29.2	66.67	4.66	— 93.0	7.75	— 39.8	126.67	23.00	— 81.8	22.94	+ .2	+ 6.9	
— 92.9	1.57	— 79.0	3.67	2.33	— 36.5	3.11	— 25.0	20.01	14.33	— 28.3	9.21	+ 55.6	+ 95.9	
— 44.9	29.01	— 26.5	420.09	63.47	— 84.8	58.28	+ 8.7	598.68	173.00	— 71.1	172.27	+ .4	— 8.5	
— 41.7	1.90	+ 22.6	14.00	1.33	— 90.5	3.81	— 65.0	30.33	16.66	— 45.0	11.28	+ 47.7	— 43.2	
— 44.3	2.85	+ 17.1	8.00	2.34	— 70.7	5.69	— 58.8	22.66	10.34	— 54.3	16.85	— 38.6	+ 45.8	
— 62.5	2.89	— 30.8	6.34	3.34	— 47.3	5.77	— 42.1	34.01	9.00	— 73.5	17.09	— 47.3	+ 28.2	
— 46.1	1.44	+ 224.3	5.00	2.00	— 60.0	2.87	— 30.3	26.00	15.67	— 39.7	8.50	+ 84.3	+ 9.1	
— 86.9	1.66	— 39.3	11.33	1.00	— 99.1	3.29	— 69.9	19.00	3.67	— 80.6	9.78	— 62.4	— 19.6	
— 57.8	10.74	+ 24.2	44.67	10.01	— 77.6	21.43	— 53.2	132.00	55.34	— 58.0	63.50	— 12.8	+ 9.7	
— 50.7	39.75	— 12.8	464.76	73.48	— 84.2	79.71	— 7.9	730.68	228.34	— 68.7	235.77	— 3.1	— 3.6	
— 32.4	12.51	+ 94.6	14.00	22.65	+ 61.7	24.85	— 8.9	94.34	73.01	— 22.6	73.61	— .8	+ 12.6	
+ 31.1	5.63	+ 125.0	8.66	8.67	..	11.22	— 22.7	74.99	51.00	— 32.0	33.16	+ 53.8	+ 23.4	
— 66.6	9.66	— 79.3	19.66	11.67	— 40.6	19.31	— 39.5	100.33	66.00	— 34.2	67.10	+ 15.5	— 48.2	
— 50.7	39.75	— 12.8	464.76	73.48	— 84.2	79.71	— 7.9	730.68	228.34	— 68.7	235.77	— 3.1	— 3.6	
— 39.6	67.55	+ 9.0	507.08	116.47	— 77.0	135.09	— 13.8	1000.34	418.35	— 58.1	399.64	+ 4.6	— 4.7	
— 12.7	12.67	+ 26.3	27.34	21.66	— 20.7	25.30	— 14.3	75.67	72.99	— 3.5	74.80	— 2.4	+ 2.1	
+ 606.0	15.17	+ 84.6	95.00	64.67	— 31.9	30.52	+ 111.9	146.00	93.33	— 36.0	90.21	+ 3.4	+ 55.9	
— 15.6	6.48	+ 151.8	15.99	6.68	— 68.2	12.67	— 48.1	63.33	34.66	— 45.2	38.12	— 9.0	— 19.1	
— 45.8	8.80	— 73.4	43.59	11.85	— 72.8	17.55	— 31.8	92.33	36.00	— 61.0	51.90	— 30.6	— 50.3	
— 12.5	43.12	— 14.2	181.92	104.86	— 42.3	86.24	+ 21.7	377.33	236.98	— 37.2	255.03	— 7.0	— 0.1	
— 32.6	110.67	..	689.00	221.33	— 67.8	221.33	..	1377.67	655.33	— 52.4	654.67	..	..	

TABLE IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for OFFENCES OF WHATEVER KIND, in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844. above and below the Average.	§ IV.—1. More Serious Offences against the Person and Malicious Offences against Property combined.											
			Average Actual Commitals in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average in 1842-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com- mitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com- mitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Com- mitments, 1842-7.	Calculated Average in 1842-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com- mitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-7.		
			1842-3-4	1845-6-7.										
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.														
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—														
Sussex.....	399,753	— 7.5	18.32	10.33	— 29.5	21.96	— 89.2	17.90	— 42.2	23.66	39.86	— 40.6		
Hants.....	355,004	— 11.1	29.00	20.99	— 27.6	27.04	+ 7.2	22.04	— 4.7	49.99	49.08	+ 1.9		
Dorset.....	175,043	+ 10.1	9.00	13.33	+ 48.1	12.20	— 26.2	9.93	+ 34.2	22.33	22.13	— .9		
Total—Least Instruction	829,800	— 5.9	51.33	44.65	— 18.0	61.20	— 16.1	49.87	— 10.4	96.98	111.07	— 13.6		
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—														
Kent.....	548,337	— 17.1	51.00	27.67	— 45.7	42.26	+ 20.7	34.52	— 19.8	78.67	76.78	+ 2.5		
Devonshire.....	533,460	— 11.9	26.67	27.68	+ 3.7	37.88	— 29.6	30.60	— 9.6	54.35	68.48	— 20.6		
Total—Most Instruction	1,081,797	— 14.3	77.67	55.35	— 28.7	80.14	— 3.1	65.12	— 15.0	133.02	145.26	— 8.4		
Total—Southern Agricultural and Mari- time Counties	1,911,597	— 10.8	129.00	100.00	— 22.5	141.34	— 8.8	114.99	— 13.0	229.00	256.33	— 10.6		
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.														
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—														
Suffolk.....	315,073	+ 42.0	32.00	23.33	— 27.0	22.93	+ 39.5	18.88	+ 26.9	55.33	41.31	+ 33.9		
Cambridge.....	164,459	+ 33.5	14.67	18.00	+ 23.7	12.71	+ 15.4	10.55	+ 74.8	32.67	23.26	+ 40.5		
Norfolk.....	412,664	+ 38.1	42.33	42.01	— .7	29.71	+ 43.5	23.77	+ 80.6	84.34	53.48	+ 57.7		
Essex.....	344,979	+ 42.4	37.33	29.00	— 23.3	26.25	+ 43.2	21.20	+ 36.8	66.33	47.45	+ 39.8		
Huntingdon	58,549	+ 38.0	4.33	1.34	— 69.0	4.49	— 3.6	3.65	— 63.5	5.67	8.14	— 30.3		
Total—Least Instruction	1,295,724	+ 39.3	130.66	113.68	— 12.9	96.09	+ 36.0	77.55	+ 46.5	244.34	173.64	+ 40.7		

II. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the South Midland Counties:—	238,733	+265	20,67	23,34	+128	19,51	+59	15,80	+49,6	44,01	35,11	+25,3
Wiltshire	161,643	+50	9,66	10,66	+102	12,33	—21,5	9,07	+80	20,33	22,30	—8,4
Oxford	161,147	+28,6	13,00	7,67	—36,0	12,31	—2,5	10,02	—23,4	19,67	22,33	—11,9
Berkshire												
Total—Most Instruction	581,523	+21,0	42,34	41,67	—1,5	44,15	—4,1	35,49	+17,4	84,01	79,64	+5,5
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1,877,247	+33,8	173,00	155,35	—10,2	140,24	+23,3	113,04	+37,4	328,35	253,38	+29,6
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the Highest Scale of Instruction.												
Middlesex	1,576,636	—59,7	108,66	115,66	+8,4	124,45	—14,3	102,38	+13,1	222,32	226,71	—1,9
Surrey	682,678	—53,2	33,66	33,67	...	43,95	—23,4	36,40	—7,5	67,33	60,35	—16,2
Total—Most Instruction	2,159,314	—58,1	140,32	149,33	+6,4	168,40	—16,7	138,66	+7,7	289,65	307,06	—5,6
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.												
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—												
Hereford	113,878	+11,2	5,33	7,66	+43,7	8,65	—38,4	6,76	+13,8	12,99	15,41	—15,7
Shropshire	239,045	+24,6	21,33	9,66	—54,7	18,50	+15,3	14,78	—34,6	30,99	35,28	—6,9
Total—Least Instruction	352,923	+20,7	26,66	17,32	—35,0	27,15	—1,8	21,54	—19,5	43,98	48,69	—9,7
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—												
Northamptonshire	362,602	—1,5	18,33	11,33	—38,1	28,21	—35,0	23,28	—51,2	29,66	51,49	—42,4
Rutlandshire	199,228	+15,6	13,33	13,33	...	15,30	—12,9	12,40	+7,5	26,66	27,70	—3,7
Total—Most Instruction	561,830	—38,4	2,01	1,33	—33,8	1,61	+24,8	1,32	...	3,34	2,93	+14,0
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	936,058	+9,5	60,33	43,31	—28,2	72,27	—16,5	58,54	—26,0	103,64	130,81	—20,9
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.												
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
Bedfordshire	107,836	+53,0	13,33	8,00	—40,0	7,87	+69,4	6,47	+23,6	21,33	14,34	+48,8
Buckinghamshire	165,963	+50,2	16,67	13,33	—20,0	11,47	+45,3	9,15	+45,6	30,00	30,62	+45,6
Hertfordshire	157,207	+53,8	11,67	12,33	+5,6	11,83	—1,3	9,64	+27,9	24,00	21,47	+11,8
Total—Least Instruction	421,126	+45,9	41,67	33,66	—19,2	31,17	+33,7	25,26	+33,2	75,33	56,43	+33,5
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Somersetshire	435,982	+10,6	47,67	27,00	—43,8	31,96	+49,0	25,72	+4,9	74,67	57,70	+29,4
Total—Most Instruction	435,982	+10,6	47,67	27,00	—43,3	31,96	+49,0	25,72	+4,9	74,67	57,70	+29,4
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	857,108	+27,3	89,34	60,66	+32,1	63,15	+41,4	50,98	+19,0	150,00	114,13	+31,4

TABLE IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for OFFENCES OF WHATEVER KIND, in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1841.	Proportion per Cent. of Men who signed the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844.	§ IV.—1. More Serious Offences against the Person and Malicious Offences against Property combined.									
			Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Periods.	Calculated Average in 1842-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments, 1845-7.	Calculated Average in 1842-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-7.
			1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.								
VI. Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.												
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction :—												
South Wales	515,283	+ 39.3	52.33	21.67	— 58.5	39.11	+ 83.8	32.72	— 33.7	74.00	71.83	+ 3.0
North Wales	396,330	+ 26.1	19.33	16.34	— 15.4	29.63	— 34.8	24.07	— 32.1	53.67	53.70	— 33.6
Monmouthshire	134,355	+ 53.3	11.66	11.33	— 2.8	11.97	— 2.6	10.70	+ 5.9	22.99	22.67	+ 1.4
Total—Least Instruction	1,045,958	+ 36.8	83.32	49.34	— 40.7	80.71	+ 3.2	67.49	— 26.8	132.66	148.20	— 10.5
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction :—												
Cornwall	341,279	+ 11.8	12.00	13.00	+ 8.3	24.47	— 50.9	20.28	— 35.9	25.00	44.75	— 44.1
Total—Most Instruction	341,279	+ 11.8	12.00	13.00	+ 8.3	24.47	— 50.9	20.28	— 35.9	25.00	44.75	— 44.1
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+ 30.9	95.32	62.34	— 34.6	105.18	— 9.4	87.77	— 29.1	157.66	192.95	— 18.2
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.												
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction :—												
Westmoreland	56,454	— 36.2	1.00	3.66	+ 266.0	4.34	— 77.0	3.41	+ 7.3	4.66	7.75	— 39.9
North Riding	204,122	— 31.4	11.11	11.33	+ 1.9	15.93	— 30.3	13.28	— 14.6	22.44	23.21	— 23.2
Durham	324,284	— 29.1	26.01	21.00	— 19.2	25.52	+ 1.9	21.98	— 4.4	47.01	47.50	— 1.0
Total—Least Instruction	584,860	— 30.4	38.12	35.99	— 5.5	45.79	— 16.8	33.67	— 7.9	74.11	84.46	— 12.3
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction :—												
Cumberland	178,088	— 52.1	5.67	6.00	+ 5.8	13.24	— 57.2	10.46	— 42.6	11.67	23.70	— 50.8
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	233,257	— 37.1	12.70	12.66	...	18.21	— 30.3	15.12	— 16.2	23.33	33.33	— 23.9
Northumberland	250,278	— 51.3	14.66	14.66	— 6.3	19.21	— 18.5	15.56	— 5.8	30.32	34.77	— 12.8

Total—Most Instructed	661,573	—451	34,03	33,32	— 20	50,66	—32,8	41,14	—190	67,35	91,80	—266
Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	—382	72,15	69,31	— 39	96,45	—25,3	79,81	—131	141,46	176,26	—197
VIII. Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.												
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction :—												
Cheshire	395,660	+ 04	53,67	36,01	— 31,6	30,76	+71,2	35,92	+38,9	88,68	56,68	+56,6
Lancashire	1,667,054	+251	123,66	116,66	— 48	133,20	—71,9	114,60	+ 18	239,92	207,80	—284
West Riding	1,154,101	+179	69,85	63,00	— 47,6	90,03	—30,2	74,06	+16,0	195,35	165,04	—937
Staffordshire	510,504	+313	77,67	40,67	— 47,6	41,04	+89,2	35,25	+15,3	118,34	79,39	+53,1
Worcestershire	233,336	+37,3	24,66	23,33	— 54	17,43	+41,0	14,14	+65,0	47,99	31,63	+51,7
Total—Least Instruction	3,960,655	+21,5	340,51	279,67	—17,8	312,57	+ 89	264,87	+ 5,6	620,18	577,44	+ 74
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction :—												
Derbyshire	272,217	—13,6	15,67	10,33	—34,1	30,98	—25,3	17,36	—40,5	26,00	38,34	—39,2
Gloucestershire	481,383	—13,2	34,67	29,54	—15,3	31,63	+ 94	25,91	+13,2	64,01	57,59	+11,1
Warwickshire	401,715	+ 0,3	32,34	22,01	—31,9	31,01	+ 94	26,30	—16,3	54,35	57,31	—5,2
Leicestershire	216,867	—2,8	21,67	16,03	—41,5	16,03	+35,2	13,67	— 8,0	84,35	29,10	+18,0
Nottinghamshire	249,910	+ 1,9	13,34	12,00	—10,0	18,36	—27,3	15,03	—20,1	25,34	33,39	—24,1
Total—Most Instruction	1,571,092	— 5,6	117,69	86,36	—26,6	118,06	— 3	97,67	—11,5	204,05	215,73	— 54
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	+14,9	453,20	366,03	—20,1	430,63	+ 64	362,54	+ 9	824,23	793,17	+ 39
Least Instructed Districts.												
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	1,877,247	+38,8	175,00	155,35	—10,2	140,94	+23,3	113,04	+37,4	328,35	233,28	+29,6
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	887,108	+27,3	89,34	60,66	—32,1	63,15	+41,4	50,98	+19,0	150,00	414,13	+31,4
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+30,9	95,32	62,34	—34,6	105,18	— 94	87,77	—29,1	157,66	192,95	—18,2
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	5,531,747	+14,9	453,20	366,03	—20,1	430,63	+ 64	362,54	+ 9	824,23	793,17	+ 39
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	+21,0	815,86	644,38	—21,0	739,20	+10,3	614,33	+4,8	1460,24	1333,53	+ 79
Most Instructed Districts.												
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	—10,8	129,00	100,00	—22,5	141,34	— 88	114,99	—13,0	229,00	256,33	—10,6
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	2,159,314	—55,1	140,32	149,33	+ 64	166,40	—16,7	138,66	+7,7	239,65	307,06	— 5,6
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	986,068	+ 9,5	60,33	43,31	—28,2	72,27	—16,5	58,54	—26,0	103,64	130,81	—20,9
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	—38,2	72,15	69,31	— 39	96,45	—25,3	79,81	—13,1	141,46	176,26	—19,7
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,263,402	—32,5	401,80	361,95	— 99	478,46	—16,0	392,00	— 7,6	763,75	870,46	—12,0
Grand Total of England and Wales	15,906,741	...	1217,66	1006,33	—17,3	1217,66	...	1006,33	...	2223,99	2223,99	...

TABLE IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for OFFENCES OF WHATEVER KIND, in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.—Continued.

§ IV.—2. Offences against Property of all Kinds, exclusive of the "Malicious."										
DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Periods.	Calculated Average in 1842-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in 1842-7.	Calculated Average in 1842-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.								
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.										
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Sussex	362-67	336-00	— 7-3	363-82	— 3	320-87	+ 4-7	698-67	684-79	+ 2-0
Hants	442-00	482-68	+ 9-2	448-10	— 1-3	395-10	+ 22-2	924-68	843-20	+ 9-6
Dorset	170-83	179-67	+ 5-5	202-09	— 15-7	177-83	+ 1-0	350-00	380-02	— 7-9
Total—Least Instruction	975-00	998-35	+ 2-4	1014-01	— 3-8	894-00	+ 11-7	1973-35	1908-01	+ 3-4
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Kent	789-66	611-00	— 17-3	700-36	+ 5-6	619-26	— 1-8	1350-66	1319-62	+ 2-3
Devonshire	478-00	526-34	+ 10-1	627-80	— 23-8	548-60	— 4-1	1004-34	1176-40	— 14-6
Total—Most Instruction	1217-66	1137-34	— 6-5	1328-16	— 8-3	1167-86	— 2-6	2355-00	2496-02	— 5-6
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	2192-66	2135-69	— 2-5	2342-17	— 6-4	2061-86	+ 3-6	4328-35	4404-03	— 1-7
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.										
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—										
Suffolk	441-33	339-01	— 23-1	379-96	+ 16-1	329-69	+ 2-8	780-34	709-65	+ 9-9
Cambridge	199-33	177-00	— 11-2	210-70	— 5-4	189-27	— 6-5	376-33	399-97	— 5-9
Norfolk	587-34	518-99	— 11-6	492-39	+ 19-3	426-53	+ 21-7	1106-33	918-93	+ 20-3
Essex	626-67	463-00	— 11-9	434-96	+ 20-8	380-38	+ 21-7	988-67	815-24	+ 21-2
Huntingdon	51-34	61-66	+ 20-1	74-35	— 30-9	65-41	— 5-7	113-00	139-76	— 19-1
Total—Least Instruction	1806-01	1559-66	— 13-5	1692-36	+ 13-3	1391-18	+ 12-1	3364-67	2988-54	+ 12-8

II. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the South Midland Counties :—											
Wiltshire	371-00	328-67	-11-4	333-23	+14-8	279-98	+17-4	699-67	603-31	+15-9	
Oxford	234-33	209-99	-10-3	204-00	+14-7	177-06	+18-6	444-32	381-34	+16-5	
Berkshire	227-67	211-66	-7-0		+11-6	179-68	+17-8	439-33	353-68	+14-5	
Total—Most Instruction	833-00	750-32	-9-9	731-51	+13-9	636-72		1583-32	1366-23	+15-7	
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties											
	2638-01	2309-98	-12-4	2323-87	+13-5	2027-90	+13-9	4947-99	4351-77	+13-6	
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the Highest Scale of Instruction.											
Middlesex	2698-33	3146-34	+16-6	2682-26	+30-8	1835-12	+71-4	5844-67	3897-38	+50-0	
Surrey	647-34	742-67	+14-7	728-25	-11-1	653-30	+13-7	1390-01	1361-55	+6	
Total—Most Instruction	3345-67	3889-01	+16-2	2790-51	+19-9	2488-42	+56-3	7234-68	5275-93	+37-0	
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.											
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties :—											
Hereford	184-67	138-01	-26-3	143-39	+28-8	191-24	+13-8	322-68	264-63	+21-9	
Shropshire	350-67	186-67	-46-7	306-50	+14-4	265-16	-29-6	537-34	571-66	-6-0	
Total—Least Instruction	535-34	324-68	-39-3	449-89	+19-0	386-40	-16-0	860-02	836-29	+2-8	
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties :—											
Lincolnshire	399-00	318-67	-18-7	467-50	-16-1	417-79	-23-7	710-67	885-29	-19-7	
Northamptonshire	214-34	198-33	-7-4	233-48	-15-4	239-43	-10-9	419-67	475-88	-13-3	
Rutlandshire	25-33	21-00	-17-0	26-65	-4-9	23-55	-10-9	46-33	50-20	-7-7	
Total—Most Instruction	631-67	538-00	-14-8	747-61	-15-5	663-76	-13-9	1169-67	1411-37	-17-1	
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	1167-01	865-68	-26-0	1197-50	-2-5	1050-16	-17-8	2029-69	2247-66	-9-7	
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.											
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction :—											
Bedfordshire	160-00	131-00	-18-1	130-41	+22-7	116-00	+13-0	291-00	246-41	+18-1	
Buckinghamshire	235-33	235-33	-13-5	190-01	+23-8	163-98	+43-5	470-66	353-99	+38-0	
Hertfordshire	236-33	204-34	-13-5	186-04	+20-5	172-70	+18-3	440-67	368-74	+19-5	
Total—Least Instruction	631-66	570-67	-9-6	516-46	+22-3	452-68	+26-0	1202-33	969-14	+24-0	
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction :—											
Somersetshire	740-67	547-33	-26-1	529-98	+39-7	461-39	+18-6	1288-00	991-37	+29-9	
Total—Most Instruction	740-67	547-33	-26-1	529-98	+39-7	461-39	+18-6	1288-00	991-37	+29-9	
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	1372-33	1118-00	-18-5	1046-44	+31-1	914-07	+22-3	2480-33	1960-51	+27-0	

TABLE IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for OFFENCES OF WHATEVER KIND, in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ IV.—2. Offences against Property of all Kinds, exclusive of the "Malicious."									
	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Periods.	Calculated Average in 1842-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average in 1842-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.								
<i>VI. Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.</i>										
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction :—										
South Wales	263.67	249.00	— 5.5	648.09	— 59.3	556.99	— 57.6	512.67	1235.08	— 58.5
North Wales	135.67	172.66	+ 7.0	491.00	— 62.2	431.75	— 60.0	358.33	922.75	— 61.0
Monmouthshire	163.00	154.67	— 5.1	198.33	— 17.8	191.90	— 19.4	317.67	390.23	— 18.6
Total—Least Instruction	612.34	576.33	— 5.8	1337.42	— 54.2	1210.64	— 52.4	1188.67	2548.06	— 53.3
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction :—										
Cornwall	174.34	181.99	+ 4.3	405.48	— 57.0	363.73	— 50.0	356.33	769.20	— 53.7
Total—Most Instruction	174.34	181.99	+ 4.3	405.48	— 57.0	363.73	— 50.0	356.33	769.20	— 53.7
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	786.68	758.32	— 3.5	1742.90	— 54.9	1574.36	— 51.3	1545.00	3317.26	— 53.4
<i>VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.</i>										
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction :—										
Westmoreland	22.33	37.01	+ 65.7	71.90	— 68.9	61.06	— 39.3	59.34	132.96	— 55.4
North Riding	194.77	142.33	— 26.9	264.00	— 26.2	238.12	— 40.2	337.10	502.12	— 33.9
Durham	184.66	148.00	— 19.8	422.82	— 56.3	394.24	— 62.4	332.66	817.06	— 59.3
Total—Least Instruction	401.76	327.34	— 18.5	758.72	— 47.0	693.42	— 52.8	729.10	1452.14	— 49.8
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction :—										
Cumberland	66.67	74.34	+ 11.5	219.47	— 69.6	187.52	— 60.3	141.01	406.99	— 65.3
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	222.60	163.00	— 26.7	301.68	— 26.2	271.26	— 39.9	385.60	572.94	— 33.7
Northumberland	173.00	106.01	— 38.7	318.34	— 45.6	279.10	— 62.0	279.01	597.44	— 53.3

Total—Most Instruction	463.27	343.35	-25.7	839.49	-44.9	797.88	-53.5	805.62	1577.37	-49.0
Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	864.03	670.69	-29.3	1598.21	-45.9	1431.30	-53.1	1584.72	3029.51	-49.3
VIII. <i>Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.</i>										
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction :—										
Cheshire.....	664.67	514.34	-29.6	509.67	+30.4	484.88	+10.6	1179.01	974.55	+21.0
Lancashire.....	2572.67	2012.01	-18.2	2967.30	+7.5	2086.66	-9.2	4384.98	4963.96	+3.8
West Riding.....	1101.96	806.55	-26.8	1432.65	-26.2	1344.94	-4.0	1008.29	9897.59	+38.8
Staffordshire.....	743.66	582.99	-21.6	680.17	+9.3	632.33	+7.6	1329.65	1312.32	+1.1
Worcestershire	464.33	400.67	-13.7	289.79	+60.2	235.52	+57.9	865.00	943.61	+59.1
Total—Least Instruction	5347.29	4316.34	-19.2	5179.58	+3.2	4752.65	-9.2	9663.63	9932.23	-2.7
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction :—										
Derbyshire.....	918.67	156.33	-28.5	347.40	-37.1	311.38	-49.8	375.00	658.98	-43.1
Worcestershire.....	267.09	726.32	-16.2	534.96	+65.1	464.89	+56.2	1529.32	989.84	+60.9
Warwickshire.....	741.32	624.32	-14.4	513.36	+44.2	471.86	+37.4	1379.64	963.51	+39.5
Leicestershire.....	378.00	231.66	-33.0	269.16	+41.5	234.63	+7.3	627.66	500.59	+26.4
Nottinghamshire	261.00	223.66	-14.3	304.23	-14.2	269.52	-17.0	484.66	373.75	-15.5
Total—Most Instruction	2463.99	1992.29	-19.1	1956.49	+26.0	1752.28	+13.7	4459.28	3708.77	+20.1
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	7811.28	6308.63	-19.2	7136.07	+9.4	6504.93	-3.0	14119.91	13641.00	+3.5
Least Instructed Districts.										
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan).....	2638.01	2309.98	-19.4	2323.87	+13.5	2097.90	+13.9	4947.99	4851.77	+13.6
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	1372.33	1118.00	-18.5	1046.44	+31.1	914.07	+22.3	2490.33	1960.51	+27.0
VI. The Western Celtic Agricultural Counties.....	786.68	758.32	-3.5	1742.90	-54.9	1574.36	-51.3	1545.00	3317.26	-53.4
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	7811.28	6308.63	-19.2	7136.07	+9.4	6504.93	-3.0	14119.91	13641.00	+3.5
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	12608.30	10494.93	-16.7	12249.28	+2.9	11021.26	-4.7	23103.23	23270.54	-7
Most Instructed Districts.										
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.....	9199.66	9135.69	-2.5	2349.17	-6.4	9061.86	+3.6	4328.35	4404.03	-1.7
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	3345.67	3889.01	+16.2	2790.51	+19.9	2488.42	+56.3	7234.68	5278.93	+37.0
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties.....	1167.01	862.68	-26.0	1197.50	-2.5	1050.16	-17.8	2029.69	2247.66	-9.7
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	864.03	670.69	-22.3	1598.21	-45.9	1431.30	-53.1	1534.72	3029.51	-49.3
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	7669.37	7558.07	-1	7929.39	-4.5	7031.74	+7.5	15127.44	14960.13	+1.1
Grand Total of England and Wales	20177.67	18053.00	-10.5	20177.67	...	18053.00	...	38230.67	38230.67	...

TABLE IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for OFFENCES OF WHATEVER KIND, in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.—Continued.

§ IV.—3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences of all Kinds.											
DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.		Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Periods.	Calculated Average in 1842-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com- mitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com- mitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Com- mitments in 1842-7.	Calculated Average in 1842-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Com- mitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-7.
1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.										
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.											
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction :—											
Sussex	30.33	32.67	+ 7.7	44.20	- 31.4	29.13	+ 12.1	68.00	73.33	- 14.1	
Hants	48.00	35.67	- 25.4	54.44	- 15.5	35.86	+ 5	91.67	30.30	- 95	
Dorset	13.67	17.33	+ 26.7	24.55	- 44.3	16.14	- 7.3	31.00	40.69	- 23.8	
Total—Least Instruction	90.00	85.67	- 4.8	123.19	- 26.9	81.13	+ 5.6	175.67	204.32	- 14.0	
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction :—											
Kent	61.67	45.33	- 26.4	85.09	- 27.5	56.22	- 19.3	107.00	141.31	- 24.2	
Devonshire	45.00	51.32	+ 14.0	76.27	- 41.0	49.80	+ 3.0	96.32	126.07	- 23.6	
Total—Most Instruction	106.67	96.65	- 9.3	161.36	- 33.9	106.02	- 8.8	203.32	267.38	- 23.9	
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	196.67	182.32	- 7.3	384.43	- 30.9	187.15	- 2.5	378.99	471.70	- 19.6	
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.											
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties :—											
Suffolk	27.33	23.66	- 13.4	48.16	- 40.8	29.93	- 20.9	50.99	76.09	- 33.0	
Cambridge	16.67	29.00	+ 73.9	23.60	- 35.0	17.18	+ 68.8	45.67	42.78	+ 6.8	
Norfolk	39.33	32.00	- 44.0	59.82	- 38.3	38.70	- 43.1	61.33	98.53	- 37.7	
Essex	34.00	18.00	- 47.0	52.84	- 35.6	34.52	- 47.8	52.00	87.38	- 40.5	
Huntingdon	5.00	8.00	+ 40.0	9.03	- 44.6	5.94	+ 34.6	13.00	14.97	- 13.1	
Total—Least Instruction	122.33	100.66	- 17.7	193.45	- 36.7	126.27	- 20.2	222.99	319.72	- 30.2	

TABLE IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for OFFENCES OF WHATEVER KIND, in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ IV.—3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences of all Kinds.									
	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between the two Periods.	Calculated Average in 1832-3-4.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Average Actual Commitments in 1842-7.	Calculated Average in 1842-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commitments above and below the Calculated in 1842-7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.								
VI. <i>Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.</i>										
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
South Wales	73-00	44-33	-39-2	78-73	- 7-3	53-39	-16-8	117-33	139-02	-11-1
North Wales	30-67	21-66	-29-3	59-65	-48-6	39-18	-44-7	52-33	98-83	-47-0
Monmouthshire	32-67	14-34	-56-0	24-09	+ 38-6	17-40	-17-6	47-01	41-69	+13-3
Total—Least Instruction	136-34	80-33	-41-0	163-47	- 16-1	109-87	-26-9	216-67	272-34	-20-4
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Cornwall	31-66	33-67	+ 6-3	49-26	- 33-7	33-00	+ 2-0	65-33	82-26	-20-5
Total—Most Instruction	31-66	33-67	+ 6-3	49-26	- 33-7	33-00	+ 2-0	65-33	82-26	-20-5
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	168-00	114-00	-32-1	211-73	- 20-6	142-87	-20-2	283-00	354-60	-20-4
VII. <i>Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.</i>										
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Westmoreland	4-00	4-00	—	8-73	- 54-2	5-53	-27-7	8-00	14-26	-43-9
North Riding	29-79	10-34	-65-2	22-07	- 7-1	21-80	-52-1	40-13	53-67	-25-2
Durham	43-33	22-66	-47-7	51-36	- 15-6	35-78	-36-7	65-99	87-14	-24-2
Total—Least Instruction	77-12	37-00	-52-0	92-16	- 16-3	62-91	-41-2	114-12	155-07	-26-4
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Cumberland	9-33	11-33	+21-4	26-66	- 65-0	17-02	-33-4	20-66	43-68	-52-7
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	34-03	11-67	-65-7	36-68	- 7-2	24-62	-52-6	45-70	61-30	-25-4
Northumberland	22-67	15-33	-32-3	38-67	-41-4	25-34	-39-5	38-00	64-01	-40-6

Total—Most Instruction	66.03	38.33	-41.9	102.01	- 35.5	66.98	-42.8	104.36	168.99	-38.2
Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	143.15	75.33	-47.3	194.17	- 26.3	139.89	-42.0	218.48	324.06	-32.6
VIII. <i>Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.</i>										
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Cheshire	80.33	51.99	-35.2	61.92	+ 29.7	42.20	+23.2	133.32	104.13	+27.1
Lancashire	366.00	196.00	-46.4	268.16	+ 36.5	146.74	+ 4.9	562.00	464.90	+25.5
East Riding	168.32	88.00	-65.5	181.34	- 7.7	122.10	-52.5	303.44	303.44	-23.3
Staffordshire	173.00	51.67	-70.1	88.63	+108.3	57.40	-10.0	224.67	140.03	+39.0
Worcestershire	45.68	30.67	-29.7	35.21	+ 24.0	23.04	+33.1	74.35	58.95	+27.6
Total—Least Instruction	831.53	388.33	-53.3	629.26	+ 32.1	431.48	-10.0	1219.86	1060.74	+15.0
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Derbyshire	42.33	26.00	-38.4	43.23	+ .2	28.26	- 8.0	68.33	70.49	- 3.0
Gloucestershire	53.66	32.01	-59.0	63.78	- 15.9	42.20	-47.8	75.67	105.98	-24.6
Warwickshire	56.01	37.00	-34.0	63.44	- 10.3	42.84	-13.6	98.01	105.28	-11.6
Leicestershire	36.33	29.33	-19.2	33.29	+ 13.5	21.30	+37.7	65.66	53.59	+25.5
Nottinghamshire	36.33	12.67	-65.1	36.96	- 1.7	24.45	-48.1	49.00	61.41	-20.2
Total—Most Instruction	224.66	127.01	-43.4	237.70	- 5.5	159.05	-20.1	351.67	396.75	-11.3
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	1056.19	515.34	-51.2	866.96	+ 21.8	590.53	-12.7	1571.53	1457.49	+ 7.8
<i>Least Instructed Districts.</i>										
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	210.33	154.67	-26.4	282.32	- 25.5	194.06	-15.9	365.00	466.38	-21.7
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	148.66	118.34	-20.4	127.12	+ 16.9	82.95	+42.6	267.00	210.07	+27.1
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	168.00	114.00	-32.1	211.73	- 20.6	142.87	-20.2	288.00	354.60	-20.4
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	1056.19	515.34	-51.2	866.96	+ 21.8	590.53	-12.7	1571.53	1457.49	+ 7.8
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	1583.18	902.35	-43.0	1438.13	+ 6.4	1000.41	- 9.8	2485.53	2488.54	- .1
<i>Most Instructed Districts.</i>										
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	198.67	188.32	- 7.3	284.55	- 30.9	187.15	- 2.5	378.99	471.70	-19.6
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	408.01	409.66	+ .4	339.01	+ 20.3	225.92	+61.3	817.67	564.93	+44.7
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	120.33	69.01	-42.5	145.48	- 17.3	95.30	-27.5	189.84	240.78	-21.3
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	143.15	75.33	-47.3	194.17	- 26.3	129.89	-42.0	218.48	324.06	-32.6
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	866.16	736.32	-15.2	963.21	- 9.8	638.26	+15.3	1604.48	1601.47	+ .2
Grand Total of England and Wales	2451.34	1638.67	-33.1	2451.34	...	1638.67	...	4090.01	4090.01	...

TABLE IX.

Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for OFFENCES OF WHATEVER KIND, in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.		§ II.—8. Total Offices of all Kinds.											
		Average Actual Committals in		Increase or Decrease per Triennial Periods.	Calculated Annual Aver- age of Committals in Three Years, 1842-3-4, out of a Male Popula- tion of the like Number and Ages	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commi- tments above and be- low the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average Com- mittals in 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commi- tments above and be- low the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Difference between these latter per Centages of 1845-6-7 and those of 1842-3-4 in their rela- tive inclination.	Average Actual Commi- tments in 1842-7.	Calculated Average Com- mittals in 1842-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Commi- tments above and be- low the Calculated in 1842-7.	
1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.												
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.													
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—													
Sussex.....	406.33	379.00	— 6.7	419.76	— 3.4	368.63	+ 2.8	+ 6.2	784.67	788.39	— 5		
Hants.....	517.00	539.34	+ 4.3	516.99	— 1.3	453.09	+ 19.0	+ 29.3	1049.66	970.08	+ 8.2		
Dorset.....	193.00	210.33	+ 8.9	233.16	— 19.2	204.69	+ 2.7	+ 21.9	393.66	467.56	— 10.1		
Total—Least Instruction	1116.33	1128.67	+ 1.1	1169.91	— 6.0	1026.41	+ 9.9	+ 15.9	2327.99	2196.32	+ 1.4		
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—													
Kent.....	852.33	684.00	— 19.7	808.04	+ 3.4	710.74	— 3.7	— 7.1	1519.33	1518.78	— 1.8		
Devonshire.....	549.67	605.34	+ 10.1	724.33	— 24.7	629.51	— 3.8	+ 20.9	1152.33	1353.84	— 14.8		
Total—Most Instruction	1402.00	1289.34	— 8.0	1532.37	— 9.8	1340.25	— 3.8	+ 6.0	2671.66	2872.62	— 7.0		
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.....	2518.33	2418.01	— 3.9	2702.28	— 8.2	2366.66	+ 2.1	+ 10.3	4899.65	5068.94	— 3.3		
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.													
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—													
Suffolk.....	500.66	386.00	— 22.9	438.38	+ 12.3	378.37	+ 2.0	— 10.3	877.33	816.75	+ 7.4		
Cambridge.....	230.67	224.00	— 2.8	243.09	— 6.2	217.18	+ 3.1	+ 9.3	453.00	460.27	+ 1.8		
Norfolk.....	669.00	583.00	— 12.8	568.10	+ 16.2	489.09	+ 19.2	+ 3.0	1243.33	1057.19	+ 17.6		
Essex.....	597.00	510.00	— 14.5	501.83	+ 17.5	436.04	+ 16.9	— .6	1099.67	937.57	+ 17.2		
Huntingdon.....	60.67	71.00	+ 17.0	85.78	— 30.4	74.93	— 5.2	+ 25.2	130.67	160.71	— 18.7		
Total—Least Instruction	2058.00	1774.00	— 13.8	1837.18	+ 10.4	1595.61	+ 11.2	+ 0.8	3903.00	3432.79	+ 10.7		

TABLE IX.—Summary Abstract in Three Principal Groups of the Average Number of Male Persons Committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions for OFFENCES OF WHATEVER KIND, in each District and County of England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, as compared with the same during the three following years, 1845-6-7, and with the numbers which might be expected among the like Population of the same Ages on the Average of all England and Wales.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	§ II.—8. Total Offences of all Kinds.										
	Average Actual Committed in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. between	Calculated Annual Average of Committed Persons in Three Years, 1842-3-4, out of a Male Population of the like Number and Ages.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committed above and below the Calculated in 1842-3-4.	Calculated Average in 1845-6-7.	Proportion of the Actual Committed above and below the Calculated in 1845-6-7.	Difference between these latter per Cent. of 1845-6-7 and those of 1842-3-4 in their relative inclusion.	Average Actual Committed in 1842-7.	Calculated Average in 1842-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual Committed above and below the Calculated in 1842-7.
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.									
<i>VI. Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties</i>											
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction :—											
North Wales	389-00	315-00	-19-0	747-73	-55-7	673-81	-53-2	+ 2-7	646-00	1421-54	-54-0
South Wales	235-67	210-66	-10-6	566-49	-61-2	495-09	-57-4	+ 3-8	430-33	1061-58	-59-0
Monmouthshire	207-33	180-34	-13-0	228-82	-12-1	220-38	-18-2	- 6-1	381-33	449-20	-15-1
Total—Least Instruction	832-00	706-00	-15-1	1543-04	-51-3	1389-28	-49-2	+ 2-1	1457-66	2932-32	-50-3
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction :—											
Corwall	218-00	238-66	+ 4-9	467-82	-54-1	417-82	-45-3	+ 8-8	443-34	885-64	-50-0
Total—Most Instruction	218-00	238-66	+ 4-9	467-82	-54-1	417-82	-45-3	+ 8-8	443-34	885-64	-50-0
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	1050-00	934-66	-10-9	2010-86	-51-9	1807-10	-48-2	+ 3-7	1901-00	3817-96	-50-2
<i>VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties</i>											
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction :—											
Westmoreland	27-33	44-67	+ 63-4	83-96	-66-3	70-13	-36-3	+ 30-0	71-67	153-09	-53-2
North Riding	235-67	164-00	-30-4	304-59	-23-4	272-87	-39-9	- 8-6	397-22	577-46	-31-2
Durham	254-00	191-66	-24-5	487-83	-49-0	452-25	-57-6	- 8-6	441-00	940-08	-53-1
Total—Least Instruction	517-00	400-33	-22-5	875-38	-41-8	795-25	-49-6	- 7-8	909-89	1670-63	-45-4
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction :—											
Cumberland	81-67	91-67	+ 12-2	253-21	-68-2	215-82	-57-5	+ 10-7	172-00	469-03	-63-3
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	269-33	187-33	-30-4	348-06	-23-4	311-32	-39-9	-16-5	453-83	659-88	-31-2
Northumberland	211-33	136-00	-35-6	367-28	-46-3	320-64	-57-6	-10-3	333-34	687-92	-51-5
Total—Most Instruction	562-33	415-00	-26-1	968-55	-43-8	848-28	-51-1	- 7-3	959-17	1816-83	-47-2
Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1079-33	815-33	-24-4	1843-93	-42-8	1643-53	-50-3	- 7-5	1869-06	3487-46	-46-4

VIII. Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.									
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction.—									
Cheshire.....	797.67	602.34	—24.5	588.03	+34.5	533.29	+12.9	—21.6	1394.33
Lancashire.....	2861.33	2324.67	—18.7	2546.67	+10.1	2358.65	—1.4	—11.5	5127.34
West Riding.....	1333.33	927.33	—30.4	1723.14	—23.4	1542.78	—39.9	—16.5	3264.92
Staffordshire.....	994.33	675.33	—32.1	784.49	+22.7	755.49	—6.9	—29.6	1638.00
Worcestershire.....	532.67	454.67	—14.6	334.35	+14.7	291.64	+55.9	+1.2	972.00
Total—Least Instruction	6519.33	4984.34	—23.5	5975.94	+6.9	5451.85	—8.5	—15.4	11377.61
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction.—									
Derbyshire.....	276.67	192.66	—30.3	401.05	—32.7	357.16	—43.2	—10.5	462.67
Gloucestershire.....	955.33	777.67	—18.6	605.67	+54.0	533.34	+45.8	—8.2	1710.66
Warwickshire.....	829.67	698.33	—16.4	592.98	+139.0	540.93	+28.2	—10.8	1517.66
Lancashire.....	434.00	393.67	—32.3	306.62	+40.3	269.19	+9.1	—31.2	724.00
Nottinghamshire.....	310.67	248.33	—30.0	351.01	—13.5	308.90	—19.6	—7.1	555.33
Total—Most Instruction	2806.34	2205.66	—21.4	2257.83	+22.5	2009.32	+9.7	—12.8	4970.32
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	9325.67	7190.00	—22.9	8233.27	+11.2	7461.17	—3.6	—14.8	16347.93
Least Instructed Districts.									
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan).....	3021.34	2620.00	—13.2	2681.16	+10.7	2326.47	+12.6	+1.9	5589.34
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	1610.33	1297.00	—19.4	1907.33	+28.1	1050.38	+23.4	—4.7	2843.67
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	1050.00	934.66	—10.9	2010.86	—51.9	1807.10	—48.2	—3.7	1901.00
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	9325.67	7190.00	—22.9	8233.27	+11.2	7461.17	—3.6	—14.8	16347.93
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	15007.34	12041.66	—19.7	14132.62	+3.6	12645.12	—4.7	—10.3	26681.94
Most Instructed Districts.									
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	2518.33	2418.01	—3.9	2702.28	—8.2	2366.66	+2.1	+10.3	4899.65
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	3894.00	4475.00	+14.2	3319.55	+17.5	2853.25	+55.9	+38.4	8231.33
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	1347.67	978.00	—27.6	1331.62	—4.3	1205.61	—19.1	—14.8	2296.67
VII. The Nthn. Agricult. & Mining Counties	1079.33	815.33	—24.4	1643.93	—42.8	1643.93	—50.3	—7.5	1689.06
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	8889.33	8656.34	—2.0	9147.38	—5.5	8069.05	—7.4	+5.4	17296.71
Grand Total of England and Wales	*2346.67	*20668.00	—13.2	*23380.00	...	*20714.17	...	...	43978.65
									43994.17
									...
									—33
									+35.5
									—11.2
									—46.4
									+5
									...

* The totals of two columns for 1943-3-4 ought to agree, but they do not, owing to a slight discrepancy occasioned by the number of commitments in each county being, in the first instance, calculated upon a gross total from which the persons whose ages could not be stated were excluded, while the full numbers are now used in the column of "Average Annual Commitments" for the same years, for the purpose of comparing them with those of 1845-6-7 in the "Calculated," as in the "Actual." Commitments of which years those at unknown ages are included.

+ The reason why these two columns for 1945-6-7 do not more perfectly agree is, simply that the decimals in the "Calculated" Commitments have been, on the whole, a little raised by the concluding place of figures, rather than extend the number of places to a greater refinement and a greater confusion; but as the difference is only 16 in upwards of 20,000, their accuracy is in no distinguishable degree vitiated.

TABLE X.

Supplementary Table, comparing the Relative Proportions of Ignorance and of Persons of Independent Means in each District and County, with the Results of the Registry of Illegitimate Births and Improvident Marriages in 1845 and those obtained by eliminating the general body of Criminal Commitments from the more numerous classes of Minor Offences; and showing the Relative Progress of Population and Criminal Commitments in each from 1810-11-12 to 1840-41-42.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Improvident Marriages, 1845.						Bastardy, 1845.				Improvident Marriages and Bastardy Combined.				Total Marriages and Births in 1845.
	Proportion per Cent. of Persons of the Marriage Register with Marks in 1844 above and below the Average.	Proportion per Cent. of Persons of Independent Means in 1841 above and below the Average.	Calculated Number of Marriages of Men under 21 Yrs. of Age on the Average of England and Wales for the like Number of Marriages.	Actual Number of Men Married under 21 Years of Age in 1845.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Average.	Calculated Average.	Calculated Number of Illegitimate Children in 1845 on the Average of England and Wales among the like Number of Births.	Actual Number of Illegitimate Children in 1845 returned in the 8th Report of the Registrar General.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Calculated Average.	Calculated No. of Improvident Marriages and Illegitimate Births on the Average of England & Wales for the like Number of Marriages and Births.	Actual Numbers of Improvident Marriages and Illegitimate Births Compared.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Calculated.	Total Marriages in 1845.		Total Births in 1845.
VI. Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.															
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—															
South Wales	+39.3	+4.9	189.91	118	— 37.8	1235.42	1,407	1,407	+14.8	1409.77	1,535	+8.1	4,342	17,417	21,759
North Wales	+26.1	— 20.7	110.79	75	— 32.3	747.83	872	872	+16.6	852.77	947	+11.0	2,533	10,639	13,162
Monmouthshire	+53.3	— 30.4	62.50	38	— 39.2	346.94	247	247	— 28.8	412.07	285	— 30.8	1,439	4,931	6,360
Total—Least Instruction	+36.8	— 9.3	363.20	231	— 36.4	2320.19	2,526	2,526	+8.8	2674.61	2,757	+3.0	83.04	32,977	41,281
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—															
Cornwall	+11.8	— 5.1	112.71	84	— 25.4	798.35	576	576	— 27.8	902.14	660	— 26.8	2,577	11,347	13,924
Total—Most Instruction	+11.8	— 5.1	112.71	84	— 25.4	798.35	576	576	— 27.8	902.14	660	— 26.8	2,577	11,347	13,924
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	+80.9	— 8.3	475.91	315	— 33.8	3118.54	3,102	3,102	— .5	3576.75	3,417	— 4.4	10,881	44,324	55,205
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.															
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—															
Westmoreland	— 36.2	+43.7	19.59	11	— 43.8	123.99	179	179	+45.5	142.28	190	+33.5	448	1,748	2,196
North Riding	— 31.4	+11.6	64.95	41	— 36.8	404.76	518	518	+27.9	468.96	559	+19.2	1,466	5,763	7,238
Durham	— 29.1	— 9.4	142.19	110	— 32.6	905.32	804	804	— 11.2	1044.22	914	— 12.4	3,351	12,866	16,117
Total—Least Instruction	— 30.4	+3.0	226.73	162	— 39.5	1435.97	1,501	1,501	+4.7	1655.46	1,663	+ .4	5,184	20,367	25,551
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—															
Cumberland	— 52.1	+32.1	48.81	54	+10.6	409.76	647	647	+57.9	449.65	701	+55.9	1,116	5,824	6,940
East Riding	— 37.1	+16.7	111.44	78	— 30.0	556.03	532	532	+4.6	677.13	660	— 2.5	9,548	7,903	10,451
Northumberland	— 51.3	— 2.0	92.99	79	— 15.0	617.74	668	668	+8.1	706.60	747	+5.7	3,126	8,786	10,966

Total—Most Instruction	661,573	-45-1	+13-8	253-24	211	-16-6	1583-53	1,897	+19-7	1833-38	2,108	+14-9	5,790	22,507	28,297
Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,246,433	-38-2	+8-7	479-97	373	-22-2	3016-50	3,398	+12-6	3488-84	3,771	+8-0	10,974	42,874	53,648
VIII. <i>Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.</i>															
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction.—															
Cheshire	395,660	+0-4	-23-8	128-02	175	+36-7	896-14	1,188	+32-5	1014-88	1,363	+34-3	2,997	12,737	15,664
Lancashire	1,667,054	+22-1	-28-9	899-25	1,040	+15-6	5081-17	5,939	+16-6	6011-09	6,969	+15-9	20,559	72,319	92,778
West Riding	1,154,101	+17-9	-33-4	478-07	815	+70-6	3044-60	3,166	+3-9	3511-82	3,981	+13-3	10,930	43,273	54,203
Staffordshire	510,504	+31-3	-42-9	202-34	278	+32-4	1131-36	1,241	+9-7	1341-55	1,519	+13-2	4,626	16,080	20,706
Worcestershire	233,336	+37-3	-20-0	149-35	201	+34-5	884-59	768	-7-9	989-48	969	-2-0	3,410	11,862	15,272
Total—Least Instruction	3,860,655	+21-5	-31-0	1857-03	2,509	+35-1	10987-86	12,392	+11-8	12808-82	14,801	+15-0	42,452	156,171	198,623
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction.—															
Derbyshire	272,217	-13-6	-31-9	90-84	76	-16-3	508-91	672	+18-1	658-47	748	+13-6	2,077	8,086	10,163
Gloucestershire	431,383	-13-2	+32-3	166-31	162	-2-5	862-10	811	-5-9	1040-08	973	-6-4	3,800	12,353	16,053
Warwickshire	401,715	+0-3	-20-3	151-64	158	+4-2	971-71	779	-19-8	1119-45	937	-16-3	3,467	13,811	17,278
Leicestershire	215,867	-2-8	-27-7	85-37	168	+104-2	519-95	640	+39-0	738-87	808	+34-5	1,881	7,390	9,371
Nottinghamshire	249,910	+1-9	-31-2	100-82	133	+31-9	640-19	595	+39-8	708-87	1,028	+39-1	2,305	9,099	11,404
Total—Most Instruction	1,571,092	-5-6	-10-6	591-78	697	+17-7	3562-86	3,797	+6-6	4157-54	4,494	+8-0	13,530	50,639	64,169
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	5,531,747	+14-9	-25-2	2448-81	3,206	+30-9	14550-72	16,089	+10-6	17028-36	19,295	+13-3	55,982	206,810	262,792
<i>Least Instructed Districts.</i>															
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	1,577,247	+83-8	-14-7	610-82	790	+29-3	4249-06	4,858	+14-3	4817-68	5,648	+17-2	13,966	60,392	74,358
V. The South Midland Agricultural, with Domestic Manufactures	887,108	+27-3	-2-5	271-92	405	+48-9	1952-30	1,988	+1-8	2200-60	2,398	+8-7	6,217	27,748	33,965
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	1,387,237	+30-9	-8-3	475-91	315	-33-8	3118-54	3,102	-5	3576-75	3,417	-4-4	10,881	44,324	55,205
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	5,531,747	+14-9	-25-2	2448-81	3,206	+30-9	14550-72	16,089	+10-6	17028-36	19,295	+13-3	55,982	206,810	262,792
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	9,653,339	+24-0	-18-7	3807-46	4,716	+21-2	23370-62	26,037	+9-1	27621-39	30,753	+11-3	87,046	339,274	426,320
<i>Most Instructed Districts.</i>															
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	1,911,597	-10-8	+21-7	694-05	450	-35-2	4201-78	3,619	-14-0	4897-35	4,069	-16-9	15,868	59,730	75,588
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	2,159,314	-58-1	+66-6	1004-74	450	-55-2	5089-90	2,903	-42-9	6175-40	3,353	-45-7	22,971	72,343	95,514
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	936,058	+9-5	-16-5	301-09	298	-1-0	2002-20	2,284	+10-7	2345-02	2,582	+10-1	6,894	29,310	36,194
VII. The Northern Agricultural & Mining Counties	1,246,433	-38-2	+8-7	479-97	373	-22-2	3016-50	3,398	+12-6	3488-84	3,771	+8-0	10,974	42,874	53,648
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	6,263,402	-82-5	+28-9	2479-85	1,571	-36-6	14370-38	12,204	-15-1	16906-61	13,775	-18-5	56,697	204,247	260,944
Grand Total of England and Wales	15,906,741	...	...	6387-31	6,287	...	36241-00	38,241	...	44528-00	44,528	...	143,743	543,521	687,284

TABLE X.

Supplementary Table, comparing the Relative Proportions of Ignorance and of Persons of Independent Means in each District and County, with the Results of the Registry of Illegitimate Births and Improvident Marriages in 1845 and those obtained by eliminating the general body of Criminal Commitments from the more numerous classes of Minor Offences; and showing the Relative Progress of Population and Criminal Commitments in each from 1810-11-12 to 1840-41-42.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Commitments of Males exclusive of Assaults of all Kinds, Simple Larceny and Riot, Breach of the Peace, &c.										Population in 1811.	Increase per Cent. of the Population from 1811 to 1841.	Total Criminal Commitments, 1810-11-12.	Total Criminal Commitments, 1840-41-42.	Increase per Cent. of the Criminal Commitments from 1810-11-12 to 1840-41-42.	Increase per Cent. of Criminal Commitments beyond 1840-41-42.
	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average on the same Ages, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Calculated, 1845-6-7.											
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.														
I. Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.																
I. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—																
Sussex.....	153-33	128-00	-16-5	138-43	— 7-5	190,083	57-7	78-33	506-67	546-8	489-1					
Hants.....	136-33	128-67	-5-6	170-41	-24-5	245,080	44-8	165-67	645-67	289-7	244-9					
Dorset.....	56-67	72-66	+28-2	76-74	— 5-3	124,693	40-3	42-67	257-00	502-3	462-0					
Total—Least Instruction	346-33	329-33	-4-9	385-58	-14-5	559,856	48-2	286-67	1409-34	391-6	343-4					
I. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—																
Kent.....	334-66	266-33	-20-4	267-08	— 2	373,095	46-9	238-33	955-33	300-8	253-9					
Devonshire.....	176-67	159-00	-10-0	236-61	-32-8	383,508	39-2	159-33	676-00	324-3	285-1					
Total—Most Instruction	511-33	425-33	-16-8	503-69	-15-5	756,403	43-0	397-66	1631-33	310-2	267-2					
Total—Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	857-66	754-66	-12-0	889-27	-15-1	1316,259	45-2	684-33	3040-67	344-3	299-1					
II. South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties.																
II. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the Eastern Counties:—																
Suffolk.....	154-66	107-33	-30-6	142-19	-24-5	224,211	34-6	120-00	480-34	300-2	265-6					
Cambridge.....	82-00	80-33	-2-0	81-63	-1-5	101,109	62-6	24-67	216-34	776-9	714-3					
Norfolk.....	231-33	174-33	-24-6	183-95	5-2	291,999	41-4	133-67	689-00	419-3	377-9					
Essex.....	253-67	211-67	-16-5	164-01	+28-0	232,473	36-6	146-33	661-00	345-6	309-0					
Huntingdon	17-67	21-00	+18-8	28-21	-25-5	42,208	38-7	7-67	64-67	743-1	704-4					
Total—Least Instruction	739-33	594-66	-19-5	599-99	-8	922,000	40-5	433-34	2111-35	387-2	346-7					

II. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the South Midland Counties:—										
Wiltshire	139.67	122.67	-12.1	120.75	+ 1.6	193,828	33.4	81.00	480.66	498.8
Oxford	91.00	73.00	-19.8	76.36	- 4.4	119,191	35.6	40.67	315.00	674.5
Berkshire	89.34	81.33	- 8.9	77.49	- 4.9	119,277	36.2	75.33	319.34	323.9
Total—Most Instruction	320.01	277.00	-14.1	274.60	+ 0.8	431,296	34.8	197.00	1115.00	465.9
Total—South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties	1059.34	871.66	-17.7	874.59	- 0.3	1353,296	38.7	630.34	3226.35	411.8
III. Metropolitan Counties; both in the highest scale of Instruction.										
Middlesex	1376.00	1700.33	+23.6	791.46	+114.8	953,276	65.4	1523.00	3485.67	128.8
Surry	322.66	338.34	+ 4.9	281.75	+ 20.0	323,851	79.9	249.00	920.00	269.4
Total—Most Instruction	1698.66	2038.67	+20.0	1073.21	+ 90.0	1277,127	69.0	1772.00	4405.67	148.6
IV. North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties.										
IV. A. Counties of Least Instruction, being the North Midland Counties:—										
Hereford	73.00	64.33	-11.9	52.29	+ 23.0	94,073	21.0	65.33	241.00	268.9
Shropshire	130.00	56.34	-56.6	114.36	- 50.7	194,298	23.0	64.00	395.33	517.7
Total—Least Instruction	203.00	120.67	-40.5	166.65	- 27.5	288,371	22.3	129.33	636.33	392.0
IV. B. Counties of Most Instruction, being the North Eastern Counties:—										
Lincolnshire	127.34	106.33	-16.5	180.19	- 40.9	237,891	52.4	72.33	390.67	440.1
Northamptonshire	85.00	77.33	- 9.0	95.92	- 18.3	141,353	40.9	45.33	290.00	539.7
Rutlandshire	13.34	8.00	-40.0	10.16	- 21.2	16,380	30.0	3.67	21.33	481.2
Total—Most Instruction	225.68	191.66	-15.0	286.27	- 33.0	395,624	47.3	121.33	702.00	478.5
Total—North Midland and North Eastern Agricultural Counties	428.68	312.33	-27.1	452.92	- 31.0	683,995	36.8	250.66	1339.33	433.9
V. South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures.										
V. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—										
Bedfordshire	72.33	55.67	-23.0	50.03	+ 11.3	70,213	53.7	22.00	181.00	722.7
Buckinghamshire	104.33	100.67	- 3.5	70.72	+ 42.4	117,650	32.5	39.00	260.00	566.6
Hertfordshire	101.00	90.00	-10.9	74.48	+ 20.8	111,654	47.9	74.33	304.33	309.4
Total—Least Instruction	277.66	246.34	-11.2	195.23	+ 26.2	299,517	40.6	135.33	745.33	450.7
V. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—										
Somersetshire	324.33	218.00	-32.8	199.00	+ 9.5	303,180	43.8	142.33	997.67	593.9
Total—Most Instruction	324.33	218.00	-32.8	199.00	+ 9.5	303,180	43.8	142.33	997.67	593.9
Total—South Midland Agricultural Counties, with Domestic Manufactures	601.99	464.34	-22.8	394.23	+ 17.8	602,697	42.2	277.66	1733.00	524.1

TABLE X.

Supplementary Table, comparing the Relative Proportions of Ignorance and of Persons of Independent Means in each District and County, with the Results of the Registry of Illegitimate Births and Improvident Marriages in 1845 and those obtained by eliminating the general body of Criminal Commitments from the more numerous classes of Minor Offences; and showing the Relative Progress of Population and Criminal Commitments in each from 1810-11-12 to 1840-41-42.—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Commitments of Males exclusive of Assaults of all Kinds, Simple Larceny and Riot, Breach of the Peace, &c.						Population in 1811.	Increase per Cent. of the Population from 1811 to 1841.	Total Criminal Commitments, 1810-11-12.	Total Criminal Commitments, 1840-41-42.	Increase per Cent. of the Criminal Commitments from 1810-11-12 to 1840-41-42.	Increase per Cent. of Criminal Commitments beyond Population from 1810-11-12 to 1840-41-42.
	Average Actual Commitments in		Increase or Decrease per Cent. in the two Triennial Periods.	Calculated Average on the like Population of the same Ages, 1845-6-7.	Proportion per Cent. of the Actual above and below the Calculated.	1845-6-7.						
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.										
VI. Western (and chiefly Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.												
VI. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
South Wales	145·67	109·00	—25·2	253·16	56·9	1845-6-7.	331,794	55·3	48·67	352·00	623·2	567·9
North Wales	93·00	70·00	—24·7	186·20	63·4		279,994	41·5	27·33	234·00	756·2	714·7
Monmouthshire	65·00	64·67	—	82·76	21·8		62,127	116·2	18·67	295·33	1481·8	1365·6
Total—Least Instruction	303·67	243·67	—19·7	522·12	—		673,915	55·2	94·67	881·33	830·9	775·7
VI. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Cornwall	54·33	62·33	+14·7	157·24	—		216,667	57·5	38·00	279·00	634·2	576·7
Total—Most Instruction	54·33	62·33	+14·7	157·24	—		216,667	57·5	38·00	279·00	634·2	576·7
Total—Western Agricultural and Mining Counties	358·00	306·00	—14·5	679·36	—		890,582	55·7	132·67	1160·33	774·6	718·9
VII. Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.												
VII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—												
Westmoreland	11·33	8·67	—23·5	36·33	67·0		45,922	22·9	5·00	36·33	626·6	603·7
North Riding	107·05	69·39	—35·2	102·70	32·5		169,391	20·5	32·34	263·57	711·9	691·4
Durham	98·00	63·33	—35·4	170·03	62·7		177,625	82·5	35·00	203·67	481·9	399·4
Total—Least Instruction	216·38	141·39	—34·7	299·06	—		392,938	48·8	72·34	502·57	594·7	545·9
VII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—												
Cumberland	25·34	35·00	+35·1	80·88	56·7		133,744	33·1	34·00	123·33	262·7	229·6
East Riding, with City and Ainsty	122·94	79·58	—35·3	117·00	32·0		161,741	44·3	37·14	301·54	711·9	667·7
Northumberland	77·66	54·33	—30·0	130·37	54·8		172,161	45·3	53·00	198·34	374·2	228·9

Total—Most Instruction	295-94	168-91	-25-2	318-25	-47-0	467,646	41-4	124-14	623-21	402-0	360-6
Total—Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties.....	442-32	310-20	-29-9	617-31	-49-7	860,584	44-8	196-48	1125-78	473-0	428-2
VIII. <i>Northern and Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties.</i>											
VIII. A. Counties of Least Instruction:—											
Cheshire.....	304-67	213-00	-30-1	200-50	+ 6-2	237,031	74-2	112-33	960-00	754-6	680-4
Lancashire.....	1346-33	985-67	-26-7	887-01	+ 11-1	828,309	101-2	685-00	3795-00	454-0	353-8
Leicestershire.....	606-34	392-46	-35-1	560-05	- 32-3	655,042	76-2	183-18	1487-32	706-9	630-7
Staffordshire.....	381-00	188-00	-50-7	272-73	- 31-0	295,153	72-2	130-00	1078-33	729-4	657-2
Worcestershire.....	193-00	175-00	- 9-3	109-47	+ 59-8	160,546	45-3	76-00	552-33	626-7	581-4
Total—Least Instruction	2831-34	1954-13	-30-9	2049-76	- 4-6	2166,081	82-7	1186-51	7872-88	563-5	480-8
VIII. B. Counties of Most Instruction:—											
Derbyshire.....	126-67	69-00	-45-5	134-29	- 48-6	185,487	46-7	44-67	261-66	485-7	439-0
Gloucestershire.....	350-66	281-34	-19-7	200-50	+ 40-3	255,514	51-1	125-34	1125-34	478-0	426-9
Warwickshire.....	335-67	252-67	-24-7	203-13	+ 24-3	228,735	75-6	174-67	995-66	470-0	394-4
Leicestershire.....	160-67	94-67	-41-1	101-19	- 6-4	150,419	43-5	59-00	446-00	655-9	612-4
Nottinghamshire.....	95-34	76-33	-19-9	116-24	- 34-3	162,900	53-4	82-67	334-33	304-4	251-0
Total—Most Instruction	1069-01	774-01	-27-6	755-35	+ 2-4	1,013,055	55-0	555-68	3162-99	469-2	414-2
Total—North Midland Mining and Manufacturing Counties	3900-35	2738-14	-30-0	2805-11	- 2-7	3179,136	74-0	1742-19	11035-87	533-4	459-4
Least Instructed Districts											
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolis).....	1059-34	871-66	-17-7	874-59	- 0-3	1353,296	38-7	630-34	3226-35	411-8	373-1
V. The South Midland Agricultural, with Western Manufactures.....	601-99	464-34	-22-8	394-23	+ 17-8	602,697	42-2	277-66	1733-00	524-1	481-9
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties.....	358-00	306-00	-14-5	679-36	- 54-9	890,582	55-7	132-67	1160-33	774-6	718-9
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties.....	3900-35	2728-14	-30-0	2805-11	- 2-7	3179,136	74-0	1742-19	11035-87	533-4	459-4
Total of the Least Instructed Districts	5919-68	4370-14	-26-2	4753-29	- 8-0	6025,711	60-2	2782-86	17155-55	516-5	456-3
Most Instructed Districts											
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties.....	857-66	754-66	-12-0	889-27	- 15-1	1316,259	45-2	684-33	3040-67	344-3	299-1
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties.....	1698-66	2038-67	+20-0	1073-21	+ 90-0	1277,127	69-0	1772-00	4405-67	148-6	79-6
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties.....	428-68	312-33	-27-1	452-92	- 31-0	683,995	36-8	250-66	1338-33	483-9	397-1
VII. The Northern Agricultural & Mining Counties.....	442-32	310-20	-29-9	617-31	- 49-7	860,584	44-8	196-48	1125-78	473-0	428-2
Total of the Most Instructed Districts	3427-32	3415-86	- 3	3032-71	+ 12-6	4,137,965	51-1	2903-47	9910-45	241-3	190-2
Grand Total of England and Wales	9347-00	7786-00	-16-7	7786-00	...	10,163,676	56-5	5686-33	27066-00	376-0	319-5

TABLE XI.—*Per Centages above or below the Average of all England and*

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Indices to Moral Influences.				Indices			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
	Disper- sion of the Population, 1841.	Real Property 1842.	Persons of Inde- pendent Means, 1841	Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers, 1844.	Improvi- dent Mar- riages, 1844.	Improvi- dent Mar- riages, 1845.	Bastards 1842.	Bastards 1845.
Bedford	- 15.3	-11.1	-43.1	+53.0	+147.8	+142.5	+15.1	+17.5
Berks	- 22.1	+11.3	+5.7	-28.6	- 3.3	+ 9.9	+ 9.1	+14.3
Bucks	- 23.2	+ 1.6	-29.5	+30.2	+ 69.0	+ 55.6	+ 8.8	+ 2.6
Cambridge	- 34.6	+24.3	-17.0	+33.5	+103.8	+ 39.3	+ 7.3	...
Cheshire	+ 36.7	-11.4	-23.8	+ 7.4	+ 39.6	+ 36.7	+40.3	+32.5
Cornwall	- 57.4	-26.5	-5.1	+11.8	- 12.7	- 25.4	-36.7	-27.8
Cumberland	- 3.7	- 5.3	+32.1	-52.1	- 25.7	+ 10.6	+70.3	+57.9
Derby	- 3.7	- 6.1	-31.9	-13.6	+ 9.5	- 16.3	+20.6	+18.1
Devon	- 25.1	-10.0	+34.0	-11.9	- 54.3	- 54.3	-24.2	-22.8
Dorset	- 36.7	-13.2	+13.9	+10.1	+ 26.1	+ 19.8	- 2	+ 7
Durham	+ 7.4	- 4.6	- 9.4	-29.1	- 26.3	- 22.6	-15.9	-11.2
Essex	+ 18.1	+ 4.0	-23.4	+42.4	+ 38.6	+ 35.2	-21.2	-19.1
Gloucester	+ 24.6	-10.8	+32.3	-13.2	- 5.1	- 2.5	- 9.5	- 5.9
Hertford	+ 52.1	+31.1	+ 2.6	+11.2	- 45.9	- 68.7	+58.3	+37.9
Huntingdon	- 9.3	+ 2	-16.1	+53.8	+112.5	+ 69.6	+ 4.6	+ 6.7
Kent	- 42.8	+27.2	-29.5	+38.0	+115.1	+122.2	-23.9	-18.9
Lancaster	+ 27.9	- 1.7	+21.1	-17.1	- 40.9	- 43.1	-13.0	-19.8
Leicester	+ 243.0	-13.7	-28.9	+22.1	+ 7.8	+15.6	+28.8	+16.6
Leicestershire	- 2.6	+18.0	-27.7	- 2.8	+110.5	+104.2	+ 6.9	+23.0
Lincoln	- 49.5	+56.9	-10.5	- 1.5	+ 3.9	- 6.9	- 6.5	- 3.1
Middlesex	+1931.6	+33.4	+72.7	-59.7	- 62.8	- 51.9	-48.8	-44.4
Monmouth	- 3.6	-18.4	-30.4	+53.3	- 38.8	- 39.2	-31.3	-25.1
Norfolk	- 25.8	+ 4.5	-10.4	+38.1	+ 28.9	+ 21.2	+47.2	+53.1
Northampton	- 28.8	+16.5	-32.2	+15.6	+ 57.9	+ 54.7	- 5.4	-11.1
Northumberland	- 51.4	+14.2	- 2.0	-61.3	- 8.1	-15.0	+ 1.2	+ 8.1
Nottingham	+ 8.6	-15.3	-31.2	+ 1.9	+ 58.4	+ 31.9	+46.8	+39.8
Oxford	- 22.3	+17.6	-14.9	+ 5.0	+ 7.8	+ 7.5	+11.4	- 1
Rutland	- 48.1	+16.6	-30.3	-38.4	- 67.3	-14.0	+ 8	+ 9.3
Salop	- 35.3	+14.4	-20.7	+24.6	- 46.7	- 51.6	+38.0	+49.7
Somerset	- 3.7	+27.2	+21.9	+10.6	+ 6.5	+12.2	- 7.3	- 4.9
Stafford	- 20.7	- 2.3	-18.1	-11.1	- 60.1	- 40.9	- 4.6	-10.6
Suffolk	+ 56.7	-11.3	-42.9	+31.3	+ 34.0	+ 32.4	+10.2	+ 9.7
Surrey	- 24.4	+ 1.1	-15.1	+42.0	+17.3	+ 24.3	+20.1	+27.0
Sussex	+ 179.0	- 6.5	+50.1	-53.2	- 61.6	- 64.7	-48.0	-38.9
Warwick	- 25.8	+ 3.3	+ 6.1	- 7.5	+ 3.7	- 3	+ 6	+ 4
Westmoreland	+ 62.8	+ 9.1	-20.3	+ 3	+ 1	+ 4.2	-23.7	-19.8
Wiltshire	- 73.0	+ 9.8	+43.7	-36.2	- 38.1	- 43.8	+37.8	+45.5
Worcester	- 31.1	+ 2.1	-17.3	+26.5	+ 73.4	+ 40.7	+ 8.5	+ 4.8
York, East Riding	+ 17.2	+ 5.9	-20.0	+37.3	+17.2	+ 34.5	- 7.3	- 7.9
York, North Riding	- 29.1	-12.7	+16.7	-37.1	- 31.9	- 36.8	+ 1.9	+27.9
West Riding	- 63.9	-12.7	+11.6	-31.4	+ 43.2	- 30.0	+26.1	+ 4.6
North Wales	+ 62.8	-12.7	-33.4	+17.9	+ 67.8	+ 70.6	+ 5.3	+ 3.9
South Wales	- 54.9	-27.2	-20.7	+26.1	- 30.0	- 32.3	+12.3	+16.6
South Wales	- 55.8	-31.3	+ 4.9	+39.3	- 32.3	- 37.8	+ 3.4	+14.8
I. The Southern Agricultural and Mari- time Counties	- 13.9	- 5.4	+21.7	-10.8	- 32.8	- 35.2	-11.2	-14.0
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agri- cultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	- 24.6	+ 7.7	-14.7	+33.8	+ 38.8	+ 29.3	+12.6	+14.3
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	+ 667.7	+22.6	+66.6	-58.1	- 62.5	- 55.2	-48.5	-42.9
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	- 43.0	+29.9	-16.5	+ 9.5	- 1.0	- 1.0	+10.2	+10.7
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	- 9.1	+12.2	- 2.5	+27.3	+ 55.2	+ 48.9	+ 9	+ 1.8
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	- 22.5	-27.7	- 8.3	+30.9	- 27.6	- 33.8	- 8.8	- 5
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	- 46.0	- 3.1	+ 8.7	-38.2	- 26.9	- 22.2	+11.3	+12.6
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manu- facturing and Mining Counties	+ 68.1	- 8.9	-25.2	+14.9	+ 28.9	+ 30.9	+14.6	+10.6

Wales exhibited by each County and District in each Subject of Investigation.

to Moral Results.								Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, classified in Detail.			
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Improvident Marriages and Bastardy combined, 1845.	Paupers Relieved, 1844.	Savings in Banks, 1844.	Criminal Commit- ments, 1842-3-4.	Criminals unable to Read or Write, 1842-3-4.	Criminal Commit- ments, 1845-6-7.	Criminals unable to Read or Write, 1845-6-7.	Total Offences, exclusive of Assaults, Larceny, Riot, &c., 1845-6-7.	Assaults, and Assaults on Peace Officers.	More Serious Offences against the Person.	Total Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property with Violence.
+34.2 +15.2 +10.3 + 5.7 +34.3 -26.8 +55.9 +13.6 -27.9 + 3.9 -12.4 -11.5 - 6.4 +23.3 +14.7 - 1.2 -22.7 +15.9 +34.5 - 2.6 -46.5 -30.8 +49.5 + 1.9 + 5.7 +39.1 + 2.2 + 8.7 +37.8 - 2.1 -15.4 +13.2 +27.7 -43.4 + 9 -16.3 +33.5 +10.1 - 2.0 +19.2 - 2.5 +13.3 +11.0 + 8.1	+26.9 +19.0 +49.7 +27.5 -30.0 -29.2 -31.1 -44.4 + 8 +43.0 -11.9 +50.0 - 3.0 + 1.5 +17.5 + 8.9 + 1.1 -14.5 +18.1 -19.2 -12.0 -32.4 +29.6 +20.1 - 1.0 -26.0 +46.9 + 3.5 + 2.9 +25.8 +22.2 -25.8 +36.2 -13.3 +43.0 -23.9 +18.9 +67.7 -12.2 - 8.4 -10.6 -19.6 +28.8 - 6.5	-23.0 +49.6 -43.0 -44.5 - 3.5 - 4.0 -23.2 -18.0 +86.4 +56.6 -59.6 -13.5 +25.4 +23.0 -46.2 -32.7 +14.5 -19.7 -43.2 - 8.4 +18.8 -56.7 -14.8 -14.5 +12.8 +2.2 + 7.7 +60.3 + 6.3 + 1.2 -37.6 -23.6 -15.2 - 7.7 -22.1 -70.9 + 6.2 +12.9 +83.6 +10.5 -34.9 -50.7 -65.3	+21.4 + 9.6 +20.0 - 6.2 +34.5 -54.1 -68.2 -32.7 -24.5 -19.2 -49.0 +17.5 +64.0 +19.3 +14.2 -30.4 + 3.4 +10.0 +40.3 -19.6 +28.4 -12.1 +16.2 -10.9 +18.7 -12.5 +12.9 + 1.9 +12.7 +3.7 -18.0 -13.6 +22.7 +12.3 -13.3 - 3.4 +39.0 -66.3 +11.6 +54.7 -23.4 -23.4 -23.4 -23.4 -61.2 -55.7	+44.6 -13.0 +23.4 - 6.1 - 1.5 -13.4 - 7.7 -17.2 -13.4 +19.3 + 9.8 +54.0 - 8.4 +31.2 +25.7 +16.1 + 5.8 +22.6 -10.5 -18.4 -30.4 -16.9 +22.1 +10.9 -17.0 + 3.4 - 3.7 +23.5 +18.0 -15.7 +12.4 -12.9 - 8 +10.3 -68.4 -23.4 +16.0 -39.9 -39.9 -39.9 -39.9 -67.4 -53.2	+15.1 +14.8 +44.2 + 3.1 +12.9 -45.3 -57.5 -43.2 - 3.8 + 2.7 -57.6 +16.9 +45.8 +12.5 +17.5 - 5.2 - 3.7 - 1.4 + 9.1 -26.4 +72.1 -18.2 +19.2 - 9.2 -57.6 -19.6 +16.0 + 6 -32.2 +20.4 +19.0 - 6.9 + 2.0 +10.5 + 2.8 +28.2 -36.3 +16.2 +55.9 -39.9 -39.9 -39.9 -39.9 -67.4 -53.2	+29.0 + 9.5 +42.4 - 4.9 - 1.5 +15.8 +10.4 -25.3 -56.7 -18.9 + 9.1 +10.9 +10.4 +36.1 -13.5 +54.7 +32.0 -11.6 +19.0 + 8.1 -22.1 - 2.4 -22.0 -26.7 +54.4 + 6.0 -54.8 -34.3 - 4.4 -21.2 -50.7 + 9.5 -24.6 -31.0 -24.5 +20.0 - 7.5 +24.3 -67.0 + 1.6 +59.8 -32.0 -32.5 -32.3 -62.4 -56.9	- 52.5 - 4.6 +60.4 +29.2 + 1.3 -17.5 -15.2 -44.9 -20.8 +58.3 -39.4 -59.8 -53.9 -34.4 -18.6 +114.8 -21.9 +10.7 + 6.8 -47.2 +176.1 - 7.5 -56.9 -22.9 -51.8 -38.7 -20.5 + 3.9 -49.1 +68.5 +13.0 -16.7 -29.5 +13.3 + 6.8 - 9.9 -17.0 +18.1 -72.9 -71.7 -72.2 -65.9 -56.2	- 7.5 -16.4 +22.0 -13.2 +44.5 -46.9 -35.2 -42.6 - 8.8 + 8.4 + 3.3 + 5.2 + 1.4 + 6.0 +24.0 -67.2 - 7.7 +15.3 - 5.5 -58.7 +32.7 + 8.0 +54.1 + 9.1 - 5.3 -12.5 - 7.2 - 9.0 -38.0 - 4.0 + 1.2 +22.0 -10.3 -44.3 + 7.6 +32.8 +62.0 -13.0 - 9.9 -72.9 -71.7 -8.1 -28.8 -41.5	-31.8 -10.0 +42.7 + 4.4 +21.2 -31.1 -24.4 -43.9 -15.2 +35.3 -19.7 -29.8 -28.4 -15.8 + 1.0 +30.9 +15.3 +12.8 + 1.1 -52.6 +109.4 - 3 - 5.7 - 8.1 -30.4 -26.6 -13.4 - 2.1 -44.0 +35.0 + 7.5 + 1.1 -26.0 + 2.4 -13.7 + 1.3 + 6.0 +33.8 -45.3 +43.2 -42.6 -48.8 -49.4	+42.8 +24.4 -114.6 + 3.6 + 6.1 -65.8 -31.4 -36.1 -23.6 + 4.8 +64.2 +75.4 +19.4 +135.9 + 5.5 +13.8 +12.7 +12.9 + 6.0 -19.6 + 1.2 +12.2 -17.3 -31.0 -48.1 -10.8 + 9.9 +93.1 -46.8 +56.3 + 3.8 -34.4 + 5.6 -13.6 +27.8 +44.0 -79.7 -12.6 +115.4 + 8 + 9 + 1.1 -53.0 -16.6	
-16.9	+14.6	+32.4	- 8.2	- 2.9	+ 2.1	+ 7.7	-15.1	- 2.5	-10.6	- 6.3	- 4.0
+17.2 -45.7	+39.5 -12.5	- 7.6 +55.6	+10.7 +17.5	+ 9.4 -27.0	+12.6 +55.9	+13.2 -21.6	- 3 +90.0	-26.0 +133.4	+ 6.7 +20.5	-10.9 +81.3	+12.8 - 4.5
+10.1	- 3.6	+ 8.7	- 4.3	+ 7.7	-19.1	+15.9	-31.0	-40.0	-30.6	-35.6	- 8.4
+ 8.7	+28.1	-15.9	+28.1	+23.3	+23.4	+20.7	+17.8	+35.2	+ 5.5	+21.5	+55.5
- 4.4	- 5.5	-45.2	-51.9	+ 6.0	-48.2	+ 4.2	-54.9	-44.0	-33.3	-39.0	-34.4
+ 8.0	-10.2	- 9	-42.8	-10.6	-50.3	-12.0	-49.7	-49.1	- 7.6	-30.0	-34.2
+13.3	-17.8	-17.9	+11.2	+ 4.4	- 3.6	+ 9	- 2.7	-19.0	+ 7.3	- 6.9	+ 8.4

TABLE XI.—*Per Centages above or below the Average of all England and Wales*

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Criminal Commitments, 1845-6-7, classified in Detail.							
	5. Simple Larceny.	6. Residue of Offences against Property without Violence.	7. Total Offences against Property without Violence.	8. Ma- licious Offences against Property	9. Forgery, and Offences against the Cur- rency.	10. Total Offences against Property	11. Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound Breach.	12. Poaching
Bedford	+13.9	- 4.9	+ 8.5	+191.2	+ 89.0	+14.5	+399.0	+ 84.7
Berks	+24.0	+ 3.2	+18.1	- 58.6	- 25.0	+17.1	- 6.8	+138.3
Bucks	+45.3	+22.6	+38.9	+172.1	- 38.0	+44.6	+ 24.9	+329.7
Cambridge	+ 4.1	+28.7	- 5.2	+567.0	- 73.2	- 1.3	+ 8.5	+ 99.1
Cheshire	+16.2	+ 1.2	+11.9	+ 10.4	- 30.8	+10.6	+ 96.7	+168.7
Cornwall	-41.5	- 65.5	-48.2	+ 21.2	- 62.9	-49.3	+100.0	- 85.4
Cumberland	-61.3	- 66.1	-62.6	- 80.4	- 72.9	-60.5	- 60.6	...
Derby	-49.3	- 53.3	-50.5	- 28.8	- 72.9	-49.6	+133.8	+ 22.6
Devon	+14.0	-40.2	- 1.4	- 13.0	-44.5	+ 4.1	+107.0	- 9.9
Dorset	+ 6.9	-11.0	+ 1.2	+172.3	- 52.4	+ 2.5	...	+ 49.5
Durham	-57.2	- 75.6	-62.5	-44.1	- 52.9	-62.3	- 5.5	- 29.2
Essex	+17.4	+16.6	+17.2	+195.5	+11.2	+23.3	- 55.8	+ 43.8
Gloucester	+60.6	+ 59.3	+60.2	+ 73.5	+23.5	+56.3	- 43.8	+17.1
Hereford	+10.7	- 9.0	+ 5.1	+ 52.2	- 85.7	+14.1	- 7.8	+358.1
Hertford	+21.6	+ 7.2	+18.4	+ 51.3	+ 66.2	+18.6	- 88.9	+304.6
Huntingdon	+ 7.7	-22.6	- 6.0	- 41.3	- 74.4	- 6.0	...	- 55.9
Kent	- 2.6	+ 4.3	- 3.6	- 62.2	- 2.0	- 2.0	- 66.8	- 25.3
Lancaster	-10.3	+13.3	- 3.5	- 65.0	+ 9.2	- 2.7	- 21.1	+ 64.3
Leicester	+16.9	-12.6	- 3.5	+10.3	-42.5	+ 7.2	+115.3	+224.3
Lincoln	-13.8	-46.3	-23.1	-12.1	- 67.6	-23.6	- 55.4	+ 94.5
Middlesex	+37.3	+171.5	+75.7	- 82.1	+174.5	+70.0	- 29.9	- 97.0
Monmouth	-16.5	- 35.8	-23.0	- 4.0	- 29.3	-19.2	- 12.2	...
Norfolk	+42.8	-13.0	+26.8	+193.0	- 56.4	+23.2	- 8.1	+ 27.4
Northampton	- 6.6	- 33.5	-10.0	...	+ 36.6	-10.7	- 24.6	+313.1
Northumberland	-61.7	- 69.0	-63.7	- 7.9	-39.2	-61.5	+13.4	- 61.0
Nottingham	- 6.9	-43.2	-17.2	- 59.0	-30.8	-17.3	- 65.2	- 39.3
Oxford	+33.2	- 8.4	+21.3	+ 88.6	- 71.3	+19.2	+15.7	+206.4
Rutland	- 9.9	- 61.4	-18.1	+ 73.7	...	-10.0	+548.8	+120.0
Salop	-16.6	- 54.0	-27.3	-16.6	-61.7	-29.4	- 85.8	+ 22.7
Somerset	+22.1	+ 3.4	+16.8	+ 51.0	- 52.3	+18.9	+ 85.8	- 5.6
Southampton	+60.3	- 38.5	+24.9	- 81.5	-31.4	+21.6	- 38.6	+ 78.6
Stafford	+ 9.5	-40.6	- 4.7	- 18.9	-38.5	- 7.8	+18.0	+ 29.2
Suffolk	+23.7	-46.8	+ 3.5	+278.9	-43.5	+ 5.3	-37.7	+17.7
Surrey	+ 6.2	+31.0	+13.2	+ 6.2	+143.2	+13.6	- 71.5	- 80.0
Sussex	+ 8.8	-13.9	+ 2.3	-31.0	+15.9	+ 4.3	+16.0	+152.5
Warwick	+35.0	+28.9	+33.3	- 61.0	+ 57.6	+33.8	- 56.5	- 30.8
Westmoreland	-17.6	- 80.9	-35.6	...	-44.1	-59.9	- 37.9	...
Wilts	+30.9	- 1.8	+21.5	+136.2	- 51.6	+18.4	- 60.0	+208.0
Worcester	+54.2	+ 51.8	+53.5	+132.7	+19.7	+58.5	+157.6	- 79.0
York, East Riding	-42.3	-47.1	-43.8	-45.7	-25.3	-40.0	- 24.4	-40.0
" North Riding	-42.7	-47.5	-43.9	-53.4	-28.8	-40.2	-24.5	-54.1
" West Riding	-42.6	-47.4	-44.0	-51.1	-29.6	-40.1	-24.5	-51.2
North Wales	-55.9	- 70.8	-60.2	-49.0	- 80.5	-59.9	+ 33.9	- 75.0
South Wales	-55.9	- 74.5	-61.2	+ 6.0	- 56.8	-57.0	+144.5	- 72.2
I. The Southern Agricultural and Mari- time Counties	+14.5	-19.9	+ 4.7	- 25.1	-17.9	+ 3.3	- 5.1	+ 26.3
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agri- cultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	+25.8	-11.3	+15.2	+196.2	- 41.6	+15.5	- 28.2	+ 94.6
III. The two Metropolitan Counties	+29.2	+134.6	+59.2	- 58.8	+166.3	+55.2	- 40.8	- 84.6
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	- 8.6	-41.5	-18.0	- 1.5	-46.8	-17.0	-37.9	+151.8
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	+25.2	+ 7.1	+20.0	+ 90.2	- 9.3	+22.9	+ 81.6	+125.0
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	-47.8	- 66.7	-53.2	- 66.7	-43.0	-51.4	+ 84.8	- 79.3
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	-51.7	- 63.2	-55.0	-46.0	-43.4	-53.0	-15.1	- 73.4
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manu- facturing and Mining Counties	- 3.0	- 5.8	- 3.8	-30.7	-11.6	- 3.3	+ 3.5	-12.8

exhibited by each County and District in each Subject of Investigation.—Continued.

Criminal Commitments, 1842-7, Reclassified in Groups.											
13. Other Miscel- laneous Offences.	14. Total Miscel- laneous Offences.	1. Serious Offences against the Person, and Malicious Of- fences against Property.			2. Offences of all Kinds against Property, exclusive of the Malicious.			3. Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences.			Total Commit- ments for Six Years, 1842-7.
		1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-7.	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-7.	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-7.	
- 76·2	+184·3	+69·4	+23·6	+48·8	+22·7	+13·0	+18·1	- 34·7	+ 42·4	- 3·9	+18·4
+ 20·9	+ 27·7	- 2·5	-23·4	-11·9	+11·6	+17·3	+14·5	+ 17·0	+ 8·4	+13·6	+12·0
- 50·2	+ 51·5	+45·3	+45·6	+45·6	+23·8	+43·5	+33·0	+ 37·9	+ 57·0	- 7·7	+31·2
+316·8	+128·0	+15·4	+74·8	+40·5	- 5·4	- 6·5	- 5·9	- 35·0	+ 63·8	+ 6·8	- 1·8
- 53·9	+ 56·2	+71·2	+38·9	+56·6	+30·4	+10·6	+21·0	+ 29·7	+ 23·2	+27·1	+24·3
- 10·5	+ 31·4	-50·9	-35·9	-44·1	- 57·0	-50·0	-53·7	- 35·7	+ 2·0	-20·5	+30·0
- 42·1	- 60·7	-57·2	-42·6	-50·8	-69·6	-60·3	-65·3	- 65·0	- 33·4	-52·7	-63·3
- 65·0	+ 47·7	-25·3	-40·5	-32·2	-37·1	-49·8	-43·1	+ 2·2	- 8·0	- 3·0	-39·0
- 45·4	+ 39·0	-29·6	- 9·5	-20·6	-23·8	- 4·1	-14·6	- 41·0	+ 3·3	-23·6	-14·8
- 84·9	- 69·2	-26·2	+34·2	+ 9·9	-15·7	+ 1·0	- 7·9	- 44·3	+ 7·3	-23·8	-10·1
- 44·9	- 32·4	+ 1·9	- 4·4	- 1·0	-56·3	-62·4	-59·3	- 15·6	- 36·7	-24·2	-53·1
+ 7·3	- 29·8	+42·2	+36·8	+39·8	+20·8	+21·7	+21·2	- 35·6	- 47·8	-40·5	+17·2
- 58·8	- 38·6	+ 9·4	+13·2	-11·1	+65·2	+56·2	+60·9	- 15·9	- 47·8	-28·6	+50·2
+ 12·0	+ 59·1	- 38·4	+13·3	-15·7	+28·8	+13·8	+21·9	- 52·2	+ 3·0	-30·8	+16·1
+ 88·6	+ 36·3	- 1·3	+27·9	+11·8	+20·5	+18·3	+19·5	- 37·0	+ 4·3	-20·6	+15·7
- 58·7	- 86·2	- 3·6	-63·3	-30·3	-30·9	- 5·7	-19·1	- 44·6	+ 34·6	-13·1	-18·7
+ 79·7	- 15·3	+20·7	-19·8	+ 2·5	+ 5·6	- 1·3	+ 2·3	- 27·5	- 19·3	-24·2	...
+ 53·3	- 3·3	- 7·9	+ 1·8	- 3·4	+ 7·5	- 2·2	+ 2·8	+ 36·5	+ 4·9	+23·5	+ 4·5
- 30·3	+ 84·3	+35·2	- 3·0	+18·0	+41·5	+ 7·3	+25·4	+ 12·5	+ 37·7	+23·5	+25·7
- 47·8	- 27·4	-35·0	-51·2	-42·4	-16·1	-23·7	-19·7	- 39·5	- 39·3	-39·4	-22·7
+160·6	+ 23·1	-14·3	+13·3	+ 1·9	+30·8	+71·4	+50·0	+ 39·5	+114·8	+69·6	+49·0
- 28·9	- 33·0	- 2·6	+ 5·9	+ 1·4	-17·8	-19·4	-18·6	+ 35·6	-17·6	+13·3	-15·1
- 68·2	- 22·4	+42·5	+80·5	+57·7	+19·3	+21·7	+20·3	- 34·3	- 43·1	-37·7	+17·6
- 26·7	+ 32·1	-12·9	- 7·5	- 3·7	-15·4	-10·9	-13·3	+ 40·7	- 9·9	+24·2	-10·1
- 51·6	- 20·9	-18·5	- 5·8	-12·8	-45·6	-62·0	-53·3	- 41·4	- 39·5	-40·6	-51·5
- 69·9	- 62·4	-27·3	-20·1	-24·1	-14·2	-17·0	-15·5	- 1·7	- 48·1	-20·2	-15·8
- 23·0	+19·2	-21·5	+ 8·0	- 8·4	+14·7	+18·6	+16·5	+ 19·5	- 4·4	+10·1	+14·3
+ 21·4	+291·7	+24·8	...	+14·0	- 4·9	-10·9	- 7·7	+ 43·8	+119·2	+73·7	+ 1·3
...	- 72·3	+15·3	-34·6	- 6·9	+14·4	-29·6	- 6·0	- 20·3	- 58·4	-35·2	- 8·1
- 44·1	+ 27·4	+ 4·9	+ 4·9	+29·4	+39·7	+18·6	+29·9	+ 69·2	+ 52·0	+62·4	+29·7
- 44·8	- 20·8	- 4·7	+ 4·7	+ 1·9	- 1·3	+22·2	+ 9·6	- 15·5	- 5·5	- 9·5	+ 8·2
- 39·8	+ 2·2	+89·2	+15·3	+55·1	+ 9·3	- 7·8	+ 1·1	+109·3	-10·0	+59·0	+ 8·4
- 58·9	- 8·1	+39·5	+26·9	+33·9	+16·1	+ 2·8	+ 9·9	- 40·8	- 20·9	-33·0	+ 7·4
- 25·0	- 52·2	-23·4	- 7·5	-16·2	-11·1	+13·7	+ 6·6	- 34·1	-12·9	-25·4	- 2·1
- 66·2	+11·6	-39·3	-42·3	-40·6	- 3·3	+ 4·7	+ 2·0	- 31·4	+ 21·1	-14·1	- 6·5
- 42·1	- 47·3	+ 4·2	-16·3	- 5·2	+44·2	+34·4	+39·5	-10·3	-13·6	-11·6	+33·8
- 56·0	- 54·9	-77·0	+ 7·3	-39·9	-68·9	-39·3	-55·4	- 54·2	- 27·7	-43·9	-53·2
- 70·8	-18·1	+ 5·9	+49·6	+25·3	+14·8	+17·4	+15·9	- 25·3	-17·3	-22·2	+13·7
- 25·0	+ 55·6	+41·0	+65·0	+51·7	+60·2	+57·9	+59·1	+ 24·0	+ 33·1	+27·6	+55·3
- 6·0	-18·7	-30·3	-16·2	-23·9	-26·2	-39·9	-32·7	- 7·2	- 52·6	-25·4	-31·2
- 6·2	- 22·7	-30·3	-14·6	-23·2	-26·2	-40·2	-32·9	- 7·1	- 52·1	-25·2	-31·2
- 6·2	- 23·4	-30·2	-16·0	-23·7	-26·2	-40·0	-32·8	- 7·7	- 52·5	-25·3	-31·2
- 49·5	-12·6	-34·8	-32·1	-33·6	-62·2	-60·0	-61·0	- 48·6	-44·7	-47·0	-59·0
- 53·7	+ 42·4	+33·8	-33·7	+ 3·0	-59·3	-57·6	-58·5	- 7·3	-16·8	-11·1	-54·0
- 14·3	- 2·4	- 8·8	-13·0	-10·6	- 6·4	+ 3·6	- 1·7	- 30·9	- 2·5	-19·6	- 3·3
- 8·9	- 8·8	+23·3	+37·4	+29·6	+13·5	+13·9	-13·6	- 25·5	-15·9	-21·7	+11·6
+111·9	+ 3·4	-16·7	+ 7·7	- 5·6	+19·9	+56·3	+37·0	+ 20·3	+ 81·3	+44·7	+35·5
- 48·1	- 9·0	-16·5	-26·0	-20·9	- 2·5	-17·8	- 9·7	-17·3	- 27·5	-21·3	-11·2
- 22·7	+ 53·8	+41·4	+19·0	+31·4	+31·1	+22·3	+27·0	+ 16·9	+ 42·6	+27·1	+25·9
- 39·5	+15·5	- 9·4	-29·1	-18·2	-54·9	-51·3	-53·4	- 20·6	- 20·2	-20·4	-50·2
- 31·8	- 30·6	-25·3	-13·1	-19·7	-45·9	-53·1	-49·3	- 26·3	- 42·0	-32·6	-46·4
- 7·9	- 3·1	+ 6·4	+ 9·9	+ 3·9	+ 9·4	- 3·0	+ 3·5	+ 21·8	-12·7	+ 7·8	+ 4·2

TABLE XII.—*Index to the Whole Numbers upon which are based the Per Centages above and subject of*

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Indices to Moral Influences.				Indices to Moral Results.							
	Inhabitants, 1841.	Real Property, 1842.	Persons of Independent Means, 1841.	Signatures by Marks to the Marriage Registers, 1844.	Married, Improvident ages, 1844.	Married, Improvident ages, 1845.	Bastards, 1842.	Bastards, 1845.	Married, Improvident ages and Bastards combined, 1845.	Paupers Relieved, 1844.	Savings in Banks, 1844.	Criminal Commitments, 1842-3-4.
	Vol. x., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. x., page	Vol. xii., page
Bedford	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	311
Berks	222	223	223	223	224	315	225	315	315	225	225	311
Bucks	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	311
Cambridge	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	310
Cheshire	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	313
Cornwall	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	312
Cumberland	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	312
Derby	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	313
Devon	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	310
Dorset	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	310
Durham	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	312
Essex	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	310
Gloucester	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	313
Hereford	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	311
Hertford	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	311
Huntingdon	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	310
Kent	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	310
Lancaster	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	313
Leicester	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	313
Lincoln	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	311
Middlesex	222	223	223	223	224	315	225	315	315	225	225	311
Monmouth	226	227	227	227	228	316	229	316	316	229	229	312
Norfolk	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	310
Northampton	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	311
Northumberland	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	312
Nottingham	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	313
Oxford	222	223	223	223	224	315	225	315	315	225	225	311
Rutland	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	311
Salop	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	311
Somerset	226	227	227	227	228	315	229	315	315	229	229	311
Southampton	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	315	225	225	310
Stafford	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	313
Suffolk	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	310
Surrey	222	223	223	223	224	315	225	315	315	225	225	311
Sussex	222	223	223	223	224	314	225	314	314	225	225	310
Warwick	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	313
Westmoreland	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	312
Wilts	222	223	223	223	224	315	225	315	315	225	225	311
Worcester	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	313
York, North Riding	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	312
" East Riding	230	231	231	231	232	316	233	316	316	233	233	312
" West Riding	230	231	231	231	232	317	233	317	317	233	233	313
North Wales	226	227	227	227	228	316	229	316	316	229	229	312
South Wales	226	227	227	227	228	316	229	316	316	229	229	312
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	313
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	313
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	313
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	313
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	313
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	313
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	313
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties	204	205	205	205	206	317	207	317	317	207	207	313

TABLE XII.—*Index to the Whole Numbers upon which are based the Per Centages above and below the Average of all England and Wales exhibited by each County and District in each subject of Investigation.*—Continued.

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.	Criminal Commitments, 1842-7, Reclassified in Groups.									Total Commitments for Six Years, 1842-7.
	Serious Offences against the Person, & Malicious Offences against Property.			Offences of all Kinds against Property except the "Malicious."			Assaults and Miscellaneous Offences.			
	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-7.	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-7.	1842-3-4.	1845-6-7.	1842-7.	
	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	Vol. xii., page	
Bedford	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Berks	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Bucks	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Cambridge	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	310
Cheshire	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
Cornwall	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	312
Cumberland	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	312
Derby	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
Devon	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	310
Dorset	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	310
Durham	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	312
Essex	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	310
Gloucester	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
Hereford	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Hertford	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Huntingdon	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	310
Kent	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	310
Lancaster	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
Leicester	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
Lincoln	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Middlesex	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Monmouth	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	312
Norfolk	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	310
Northampton	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Northumberland	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	312
Nottingham	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
Oxford	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Rutland	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Salop	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Somerset	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Southampton	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	310
Stafford	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
Suffolk	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	310
Surrey	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Sussex	298	298	298	302	302	302	306	306	306	310
Warwick	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
Westmoreland	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	312
Wilts	299	299	299	303	303	303	307	307	307	311
Worcester	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
York, North Riding	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	312
" East Riding	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	312
" West Riding	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
North Wales	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	312
South Wales	300	300	300	304	304	304	308	308	308	312
I. The Southern Agricultural and Maritime Counties	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
II. The South Midland and Eastern Agricultural Counties (exclusive of the Metropolitan)	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
III. The Two Metropolitan Counties ..	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
IV. The North Midland Agricultural Counties	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
V. The South Midland Agricultural and Manufacturing Counties ...	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
VI. The Western (Celtic) Agricultural and Mining Counties	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
VII. The Northern Agricultural and Mining Counties	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313
VIII. The Northern and Midland Manufacturing and Mining Counties ..	301	301	301	305	305	305	309	309	309	313

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ERRATA.

- Vol. x., p. 203, line 29, *et seq.*—The correction here made in regard to the Metropolitan Counties, I have learned, since making it, was unnecessary, since it had already been introduced into the numbers as they stood. Consequently the numbers and per centages of the Commitments for Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex are somewhat vitiated. An express correction of them throughout the columns headed "Criminal Commitments," in this first set of Tables, is rendered unnecessary, however, by the subsequent insertion of the right numbers and per centages in the concluding Table IX. The sentence on page 18, lines 9—4 from the bottom, ought, however, to be cancelled. It should, on the other hand, have been stated, that in calculating the relative proportion of criminal commitments in each county and district, the actual numbers of only the *male* persons committed have been employed, with the view of effecting more simply the correction required for the ages as compared with the proportion of the like ages found among the population at large; one which seemed, at the outset, of more importance than I now regard it, though it is well that it should have been made, and its insufficiency to supply the anticipated result, in a succession of years, sufficiently demonstrated. The commitments of males being four-fifths of the whole number, the basis of calculation is not injuriously reduced by the omission of the females. This is not the place in which to discuss the propriety of accepting the *commitments*, in a series of years and over a considerable extent of country, as evidence of the amount of crime actually committed in that time and that region. The *known* are always less than, and otherwise varying from, the *real* values brought to account; but all who have studied statistics sufficiently to become aware of the regularity with which moral phenomena, evinced by considerable averages, are reproduced, will recognise in the *known*, a test amply sufficient to indicate *relative* excess or deficiency, whatever may be its defects as a *positive* statement.
- Vol. x., p. 216. Note.—The results of a second year's abstract of the Registry of Illegitimate Children, contained in the concluding Table X., compels me also to withdraw this note, and recognize the reality of the anomaly which here appears, though I cannot explain its causes.
- Vol. x., p. 216. Sixth line of figures, last column, for — 1·9 read + 1·9.
- Vol. x., p. 217. Bastardy, Nottinghamshire, for — 46·8, read + 46·8.
- Vol. xi., pp. 354—365. The whole numbers on which these tables are based are accessible at the rooms of the Statistical Society of London, in the combinations which produce their results, but have never been printed.